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King Assumes Premiership

Cabinet slate announced—Meighen retires from public life

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 24.—After a lapse of 10 weeks, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King once more is prime minister of Canada. His second administration is formed. With a loyal crew and favoring skies, he is well launched upon a four-year voyage in the ship of state.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, on the contrary, has closed his second brief term as prime minister, and along with it, his career as a public man. Twice he has been inoculated with the prime minister virus, and twice it has failed to "take." Routed in 1921, he gradually restored the fortunes of his party. In 1925 he carried it almost to victory. There followed a brief six months—the stormiest in the annals of Canadian politics. Then came success, the Liberals were driven from power, himself and party established therein, with every prospect of a long term of office ahead. This gilded dream has now been shattered. Mr. Meighen has attended his last cabinet meeting, he has signed his last public document. He closed the red-baize door of the premier's office and walked forth into the autumnal sunshine—a private citizen.

Earlier Days Recalled

It is understood that his decision to return after 18 years to private life is final and irrevocable. He will not be moved by appeals from his erstwhile followers. It is not too much to say, that Mr. Meighen is a very saddened and disillusioned man. The election result came to him as a paralyzing blow. Twice as prime minister he courted the people. Now, with another luckless wooer, he can ask:

"Is there no pity sitting on the clouds,
That sees into the bottom of my grief?"

There is much sympathy expressed for him by men of all shades of political opinion in the capital. The Conservatives themselves seem willing to retain him, and may endeavor to do at the caucus called for October 11. They are at a loss for a successor, not that there are no candidates in the field, but because all of them are greatly inferior to him who failed to win. Some are recalling earlier days when the party seemed faced by a future equally dark and discouraging.

If the barren fig-tree had not been cursed, men never would have heard of the faith that moves mountains. And Mr. Meighen seems to be the barren fig-tree of the party.

The general election came upon an over-wrought political fated capital with the cooling, sweetening effect of a magic antiseptic. The result was decisive; Mr. King was accepted, Mr. Meighen rejected.

There followed a lull.

King Forms Government

Then Mr. King took up the task of forming a government.

Telegrams were despatched to the Liberal captains in the various provinces. Each train arriving in the capital brought a quota of precious cabinet timber. The Chateau Laurier soon was filled with politicians, most of them invited by their leaders, but some motivated solely by post election optimism.

Cabinet forming is always an arduous undertaking, full humor for everyone except those directly concerned—the premier-elect and his would-be colleagues. Mr. King was remote and inaccessible, within the dim vastness of Laurier House. His followers milled about as cheerfully as may be, on the marble floors of the hotel, waiting for the call that would send them in all haste to Mr. King and their fate.

Never since Confederation has there been such a scene.

The old-timers used to write letters and send messengers—telephones and taxis were undreamt then. Borden immured himself, saw no one and emerged from retirement with his cabinet complete. Meighen's efforts

were both makeshifts, accomplished in full view of a general election. King's cabinet of 1922 was formed with Fielding and Gouin at his elbows, sometimes reaching out, gripping his hand and guiding the pen.

This time Mr. King was in undisputed command. He called whom and when he chose.

The appearance of a brown, uniformed page boy in the rotunda of the Chateau Laurier was the signal for a hush. Whose turn would it be?

Gradually with the passing of days, a score or more of politicians were called. The cabinet which emerged follows:

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister and secretary of external affairs; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, justice and state; Hon. C. A. Dunning, railways; Hon. J. A. Robb, finance; W. D. Euler, customs; Hon. P. J. Cardin, marine and fisheries; Peter Veniot, postmaster-general. Hon. J. C. Elliott, public works; James Malcolm, trade and commerce; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, agriculture; Robert Forke, immigration; Hon. Charles Stewart, interior; Fernand Rinfret, secretary of state; Hon. Dr. J. H. King, soldier civil re-establishment and health; Hon. Lucien Cannon, solicitor-general, with seat in cabinet; Peter Heenan, labor; Senator Dandurand, minister without portfolio.

Mr. Forke's Position

The inclusion of Mr. Forke is considered in the capital the most important achievement of the cabinet. Mr. King set out to cement the alliance between the Progressives and the Liberals, which was so fruitful in the last election. Mr. Forke, was asked to enter on condition that he could answer for the support of the Manitoba Progressives. This assurance he obtained at a Progressive caucus in Winnipeg. It is expected here that the Progressives, while they may caucus separately, will join the Liberal caucus as well.

Mr. Forke, therefore, is regarded as a valuable acquisition, assuring the party a comfortable majority over the combined forces of other groups.

Otherwise, the cabinet, in main outline, does not differ from the former King government. Chief interest centres in the customs department. W. R. Euler, the new minister, is from North Waterloo, Ontario. He is the editor of a newspaper in Kitchener. Other than being a confirmed protectionist, he is a man with a record in which the West could find no fault. It passes in the capital as an excellent appointment, the best that Mr. King could have made.

Some Prentice Ministers

James Malcolm, of North Bruce, who becomes minister of trade and commerce, has never distinguished himself in parliament. As an administrator he is an unknown quantity. Personally, he is likeable and impresses with sincerity.

Another prentice minister is Peter Heenan, of Kenora, who assumes the portfolio of labor. Mr. Heenan is one of the dark horses that succeeded in emerging from the twilight of uncertainty to the spotlight of fact. Like Mr. Malcolm he has still his parliamentary spurs to win. As a member of the last parliament he got away to a bad start by fathering a bill to exploit the Red Lake mining area—a bill that was frowned upon in all quarters of the House, and finally defeated.

The new cabinet must now deal with many vexatious problems. Contracts of doubtful color were awarded by the Meighen government, under pressure of political friends. These must be overhauled. Expenditures of money under governor-general's warrants must be checked up carefully. It is said that many of these warrants were made out in blank without setting forth the objects for which the funds were to be spent. This is in direct contravention of the law and special measures will have to be brought down to regularize the expenditures.

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Non-Breakable Barrels Dropped 3000 Feet



The Pilot's Letter

June 16, 1926

At 4:10 P.M. yesterday I took off in my Yackey plane from Chockers-Board Field, with a Parker Duofold Pen in the cockpit beside me and instructions to drop it from an altitude of 3000 feet.

I circled the field until my altimeter told me I had reached the prescribed height, then I picked up the Parker Duofold and leaning over the side, I let it go.

A few minutes later I made a landing near my starting point. The crowd that had been watching this test swarmed toward me over the field. The pen had landed on hard ground and had been picked up. To my great surprise it had not been damaged in the slightest by its 3000-foot drop.

Walter J. Adams
Signed with the Parker that fell 3000 feet



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Reflections on the Condition of England

II.--The need of a new motive to loyal work

By PROF. C. R. FAY

ENGLAND'S most pressing domestic problem is this: What is to be the motive henceforth to loyal work? In the past she has reaped such large returns from foreign enterprise and at times incurred such striking losses therein that she is always prone to attribute internal malaise to external forces such as continual currency depreciation, unrest in the East or tariff barriers in the New World. Soviet Russia ministers to this inclination. The defrauded investor shouts his chagrin: London society, not being surfeited with Russian emigres, echoes the cry; and the press fastens on so easy an explanation. Soviet poison breeds England's social discontent and Moscow's gold sustains it. Therefore out with the Soviet agents, bag and baggage. It is such a simple explanation, but if we analyze it, very unflattering. For it implies that the multitudes willingly drink their own destruction out of an alien cup. And this same press never wearies of reminding us of the traditional good sense of the British working man. It is therefore at first thought rather more flattering to assume that the poison is at any rate partly indigenous. It is British trade unionism gone wrong. This explanation enables the average citizen to retain his confidence in the railway porters on his own line, especially if he lives on the Southern Railway. They came out against their will. So too with the miners. The majority would like to return to work, but they are held back by the tyranny of the hotheads.

England A Social Renovator

This explanation, however, in reality is more unflattering still. For while it is not discreditable intellectually to be misled by foreign Utopias, whether in the South Seas or on the Volga, it is ghastly to believe that a big majority of able bodied men and women are cowed by a minority of their own kith and kin, possessing no weapons (for their record is pathetically pacific) but abusive language and ostracism. We cannot indeed be as confident that there is no truth in this explanation as we could have been if there had been no

Great War. For we shrink from trying to measure the rent made in our national fibre by the loss of the generation which would now be in its thirties. And it was true that the bold and creative spirits—those who in a pinch gave the lead to the rest—were killed. But even so not all of them were killed and in the middle class the gap has been closed up with an elasticity which, if it were not so healthy, would be almost heartless. What therefore, I suspect we have at bottom is not a majority mesmerized from abroad or tyrannized from at home, but a nation, living obstinately on its past, attached to the tradition of scoring its gains by wedge and screw and refusing a lower wage or longer day as strenuously as it spurned mixed bread in the starvation years of the Napoleonic wars. Capitalism, however, is now so fully fettered in England that employers can commit few wrongs. Therefore the old leaders of labor are always on the edge of being without a mission. Therefore the extremists rise to authority in a crisis; and the workers, when the conflict is engaged, support their new leaders with the unreasoning fidelity with which in the war they followed their officers to certain death over fields razored by machine gun fire. The case of the railway porter is the case of the moderate man and the case also of the zealous trade unionist himself in the mood of a committee man in his co-operative store. He wants to work, except when there is a fight; and then being peaceful he fights by passive resistance. It is an enervating attitude. It is only sustained by that sentimentality which contrasts so violently with the realism of other lands, of Russia where life has no value, of France which is so self-centred that it has no color-feeling, of North America which hires and fires without fear or favor and gets back in rents what it pays out in wages.

England is the real social innovator. Alone among the great nations of the

world she has lifted the pressure of economic necessity from the backs of the working man and his family. And it is altogether wise provided that she can create an alternative motive to loyal effort and foot the bill. You cannot talk to any English labor leader, or indeed to any economist without feeling that they recoil instinctively from any appeal to the solutions of the New World. They suspect these, as they suspect emigration, the last of the economic necessities that remains. The feeling is dangerously close to softness, but it is very genuine. Behind it lies a passionate desire for an improving life within England itself. For the Englishman of today is no more cosmopolitan than the merchant adventurers of days gone by. He is insular, as the sailor is who voyages outward in the hope of haven home. The Scotsman indeed is different. He is so strongly national and the climate of his country is so rugged that he can transport his nationality and industry to another hemisphere. New England is amazingly unlike Old England, but in that part of Nova Scotia which is called Cape Breton Island, there is more Gaelic spoken (so it is said) than in the Highlands of Scotland.

But social innovation will be disastrously expensive if we do not realize whither it is leading and get there with open eyes. The traditional liberal solution is constant readjustment in terms of the past. Thus were trade unions given their charter of immunity—what is permitted to the individual, shall be permitted to the group. When labor trouble breaks out, "new" avenues are explored, which means that the parties reach a stage of exhaustion in which they accept as new one of the already trodden avenues. Now this is an attitude of abiding value, but it does not supply the material either for a motive or a party. It is no more than lubricating oil and coloring matter. Liberalism is welcome and fruitful in a just

employer or a critical magazine. But in politics it is usually out-manoeuvred by Conservatism and it leaves Labor entirely cold. But it may still render one great political service in the teeth of resistance from those friendly opponents, the Conservative and Socialist M.P.'s. It may be strong enough to dislodge landlordism from rural life and replace it by cultivating ownership. Were England less fair and larger, there could be no doubt of the propriety of this step, whatever the initial price. For England needs some pressure of necessity; and this is the only form of pressure which has a chance of being tolerated. No one but the small farmer who owns his land can overcome the inertia of the land-loving rich and of the plodding laborer of the fields. Taxation is so heavy that the rich will sell; and in town or countryside there are always enough persons ready to enter into partnership with that age-old world-wide tyrant, Mother Earth. Tenancy under the County Council is not sufficient. Supervision of cultivation by government officials is unnecessary. Create the owners, support them by a mortgage system as inexpensive as the land banks of Denmark or the U.S.A., and leave the rest to the farmers and the agricultural colleges. The experts will tell the farmers what to grow and their own co-operatives will see to it that the stuff is up to standard and rightly marketed.

Agricultural Reform An Incident

But England is an industrial country and to the generality agricultural reform is an incident. In industry shall we retain our faith in the capitalist system and ring the changes on the machinery of compromise and the personal factor, with profit-sharing schemes verging on co-partnership, collective bargaining and national wage agreements; and outside the hours of labor in the workshop a growing volume of social cement, educational, religious and athletic? I hope we shall, but I for one believe that these are other things which can only flourish if the foundations which bear them are sound. There still remains the sentiment of

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Buffalo at Wainwright. The herd is increasing so rapidly that many of the animals will be slaughtered this winter

After the Votes were Counted

Personal glimpses of victors and vanquished

By R. D. COLQUETTE



The Tory broncho is starting to buck and Mr. Meighen is touching leather

THE election is over. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King is back with a near majority. Hon. Arthur Meighen has lost his seat and has landed his party back into opposition, where the governor-general found it. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the tide of Conservative prosperity is past the flood and has started to run out. In Nova Scotia the tide is still high, but they have high tides there, anyway. Quebec is just about the same, thank you. Ontario is back to normal, one-third Liberal and two-thirds Conservative. In the prairie provinces R. B. Bennett stands in solitary grandeur as the one and only Tory tree the woodman spared. British Columbia has apparently settled down to a condition of chronic Conservatism, and demands protection for her apples and scenery. And Agnes Macphail retains her unique position as the only woman member in the Canadian parliament.

The results of the election closely resemble the results of the contest last October, with the position of the parties reversed. In both cases the premier was defeated and the leader of the opposition elected. Eight of King's ministers were defeated last fall, and five of Meighen's ministers achieved the same distinction on September 14. Last fall King found his

When the national Liberal and Conservative Party, in 1920, selected a successor to Right Hon. Robert L. Borden, and placed his mantle on the shoulders of Hon. Arthur Meighen, the latter gentleman was heard to remark that he was being made not premier but leader of the opposition. A year-and-a-half later the electors saw to it that his prophecy was fulfilled. As leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition he drew his pay check for four long years. Then last October the electors re-affirmed their previous decision. It looked as if another four or five years would be spent in that not ill-rewarded position. Then, sudden like, Mr. King came into the House and told the astounded Commons that he had resigned. For the first time in his political life Mr. Meighen was dazed. Before he could recover he was whisked away to Rideau Hall, and sworn in as first minister again.

Now most prime ministers of Canada in the fifty-nine years since Confederation have been such because they could win elections. But that is one thing which Mr. Meighen is probably admitting to himself at this moment that he cannot do. Yet he has been prime minister not once, but twice. Speaking of luck, can you beat it? He is the luckiest premier that Canada has ever had. Though he has led his party into opposition every time he got the chance, he will figure in the public and high school histories of this country as being twice prime minister, and the school children will have to say so in their examination papers or get plucked.

There is nothing in the world to indicate that his run of luck has been broken, but there are a lot of these Tory newspapers making broad hints in their leading editorials that they want another leader. Even Hon. Robert Rogers has been making cryptic remarks about re-building the party from the bottom up when everybody knows that he means from the top down. And there are the Montreal Tories who want a leader who can make inroads into Quebec without depending on lame ducks like Patenaude. The Tory broncho is starting in to do some plain and fancy bucking, and Mr. Meighen is touching leather.

Among the slain are the Hon. Robert Rogers. Last October, the Hon. Bob, who had been at outs with Mr. Meighen and other Tory leaders over the Union government issue, slid into parliament on a minority vote between a Liberal and a Laborite. This year the Liberal had a clear field and won the seat. Now it is coming to light that Mr. Rogers had mental reservations when he and Mr. Meighen staged their public embraces in the election campaign last fall. Union government still rankles in his bosom. Perhaps that is the reason he has of late years refused to have his hair bobbed and has affected the white plume of Laurier. In a public statement he blames the debacle of September 14 on Union government. No one else had thought of that till he called attention to it. But then Mr. Rogers cannot see how this country can get along either in war or peace without a Conservative

government of which he is a prominent member. He has held to this opinion for many years. He will probably stick to it for he is nearing the age after which, as history shows, few men change their opinions.

When it comes to cleaning house the electors took a hand with both the old parties. The two gentlemen who achieved notoriety in the campaign by trying to besmirch the personal character of other people were left at home. There is Doucet, of Kent, N.B. His muckraking might have passed if he had stuck to the truth, but when he made his charges about the grime of the Margaret, in which the personal honor of Hon. Ernest Lapointe and others was attacked he overdid it, as he perhaps now realizes. His charges were proved by the men investigating the customs scandal to be false. Mr. Lapointe was completely exonerated. He comes back to parliament and Mr. Doucet will not have to hire an extra man next spring to help him with the seeding. Political vicissitudes have their compensations.

Nicholson, of Algoma East, tried his hand at the same game and said things through a megaphone that were only supposed to be used in the whispering campaign. The civil servants at Ottawa were singled out and the things said about them are better supposed to be used in the whispering campaign. The civil servants protested vigorously and also voted vigorously. When cornered Mr. Nicholson tried to blame it on the reporter. He claimed that it was Montreal, not Ottawa, that he had referred to. But the reporter had been wise in the ways of excited politicians. He had had his report O.K'd by Mr. Nicholson before sending it out and produced the documentary evidence to prove it. And when the returns came in on the evening of September 14, Ottawa had gone Liberal and Mr. Nicholson was left at home among the rocks and pine trees of Algoma.

Then there was Cross, of Alberta. For plain old-fashioned skulduggery his election in Athabasca last year was the limit. His candidature in this campaign was not welcomed by some of the Liberal papers and they worried a good deal about it. They worried needlessly for when the opportunity came their way the electors of Athabasca settled the matter by neatly severing Mr. Cross's political head.

Among the defeated is one man who got into the front page headlines away back in the early days of the war. DeWitt Foster was quite careless about how good government

money was spent in his section of Nova Scotia for old worn-out horses that were about as useful in the army as Sam Hughes' honorary colonels. For his misdemeanors he was sternly rebuked on the floor of the House by Sir Robert

Borden and read out of the party. He was in the last House but has finally met defeat. He can well be spared the public life of the country.

When it comes to fighting successful election contests Hon. Charles Dunning holds or will shortly hold all the Canadian records up to 16 months. A year ago last June he successfully contested a provincial election. Last October he was active, though not a candidate, in the federal election and has never been heard to express disappointment with the result. Then last March after his appointment as minister of railways, he was elected, by acclamation, to the federal seat of Regina. On September

14, he again came off victorious, and as soon as he is sworn in once more as minister of railways, he will have to go back to Regina and get himself elected all over again. How he manages to get himself elected every four months puzzles a lot of the poor fellows who can't get themselves elected at all. After his next election, however, he will probably get a breathing spell in which to complete the road to the Bay. And neither this generation nor posterity will ever know whether Mr. Meighen meant to complete the road or to finish it.

For the first time in 34 years, W. F. Maclean, father of the house, protagonist of public ownership and independent Conservative, has tasted defeat in an election. In 1892, he won a by-election made necessary by

the death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and from that time until last July he sat continuously. After winning nine consecutive elections in South York he lost the nomination convention to a man named Macgregor, because he hadn't always voted Tory. Then Billy kept up his reputation for independence by running anyway. But South York is close enough to Toronto to want its Toryism straight without any qualifying adjectives. And so the dean of the house passes the laurel wreath for continuous membership to someone else and parliament is deprived of one of its most picturesque personalities, its doughtiest champion of public ownership, and one of its few examples of that rare creature, the Independent Conservative.

Drury Attempted the Impossible

Hon. E. C. Drury crossed swords with W. A. Boys, the Tory whip, in South Simcoe, but Boys retained the seat. It all depends on where you live. Mr. Drury is a Progressive with Liberal antecedents, and a free trader of the uncompromising type. He is one of the best platform orators of his generation that rural Canada has produced. But he lives in South Simcoe, which has been Conservative ever since Confederation, and its no use trying to get elected there if you are not a high tariff Tory. He had to get a seat away from home after he had formed the farmer government in Ontario. It is generally recognized that his real field is in federal politics. If he had had the good fortune in his youth to sell the old homestead and move West he would have cut a wide swath in Dominion politics.

Agnes Macphail, the woman group in the House, is back with her majority increased by 217. Two other women

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Hon. C. A. Dunning holds all speed records for landing elections

following reduced by some 20. Now Meighen comes back some 25 followers short. The Progressives, U.F.A. and Laborites and their various combinations with each other and with the Liberals, have gained ten seats. It would appear that group representation is not as dead as some of its partisan antagonists hoped.

Homestead Life

In this the third prize winning story in the Guide Homestead Competition, Mrs. H. H. Cayford tells of an unforeseen interruption in their first attempt to locate on the Bow River, and the long and trying trek into Northern Saskatchewan



These eight tots provided Mrs. Cayford with the resolution that her homestead experiences demanded. This photo was taken in 1907.

to make some alterations in their loads, when lo! and behold! in the morning upon looking around the old man was gone, raft and all. Uncle Bill went quite a distance before he espied him and his raft stuck on an island. The old fellow was terror stricken at his plight. He was not able to swim and vowed that if ever he got on dry land again he would stay there. The river was rising fast with frequent rains and the current was swiftly taking them along. Finally they landed directly in front of where we built our house, and sinking a long post they anchored the rafts to the shore.

River Menaces Home

Bow River was already swollen, but the biggest rise was still to come. It rose 10 feet the night after the lumber arrived; boards, planks, up-rooted trees sailed by, sides of buildings, even household articles rode the waves. Our boys managed to pull in a tub, which was found afterward to belong to a rancher up the river who had been doing his washing on the river bank the night before.

All the time the lumber was coming our way we were living in the dug-out and sleeping in the tents. Our roof was leaky; we had only one small opening for a window, and a tarpaulin hung up for a door. All the pots and pans available were used to catch the water coming in streams through the roof. It was said to have rained 50 days out of 60 that year, following the first of May.

Our First Sight of the Bow

Near the close of the day we got our first glimpse of the great river shining blue in reflection of the cloudless sky. I shall never forget that first glimpse of the river set amidst the green of the fast-springing grass. Uncle Bill was waiting for us and we had supper in the open. We pitched our tents and these sufficed until we could get something together for shelter. A few poles of drift-wood were found along the river. We had brought some lumber with us which was mostly finished stuff, as Medicine Hat, our base of supplies, was 50 miles away, and by digging into the bank, we soon had something of a dug-out.

Uncle Bill, who had come ahead of us and got a homestead of his own, decided to go to Calgary, buy lumber and float it down the river by raft, which he finally did, after much hardship and many humorous incidents. Needing help and company for the trip he engaged a supposed land-seeker, who afterwards proved to be mostly tramp, to go with him. Finding many difficulties in the way, he decided to divide the raft, making two, and placed his fellow partner, who was a chronic grumbler, on one raft and himself on the other. Thus they proceeded on their way, constantly having trouble to steer clear of rocks, rapids and islands which appeared in their way.

One night they anchored, intending



Left—These were the first buildings erected on the site which the Cayfords now call home.

Right—This modern dwelling has replaced the shack of the homesteading days.



Our chickens were without shelter except a box, so they hunted for places to lay, some under the desk in the tent, in chairs, under beds and other unheard of places. On one occasion while baby was asleep on the bed—with mosquito netting over him, held up by a parasol—an old hen decided that a fine place to deposit her egg, so here I found her, egg and all beside the baby. Mosquitos swarmed around like bees. Out on the prairie it was hardly safe to open one's mouth for fear of getting a mouthful of them. Father and boys made a garden and herded the cattle. Soon we were ready to build the house.

To go back in my story a little, our friend of the raft made himself perfectly at home upon arrival, by

taking possession of our family tent and our own bed, without even asking where he should sleep, and before we had thought of bedtime. After much deliberation we decided to leave him there, putting one of our boys in the same bed with him, as we were crowded for room. Consternation at his boldness was nothing, however, to our feelings later when we found he had left grey-backs behind. Luckily it was warm weather and we had plenty of water, but we didn't soon forget his contribution to our discomfort.

The men built the house near the river where the land gently sloped toward it and rose gently away to the north, finally lifting to bench land. The prairie rolled away in a bare landscape, completely void of trees, of even of so much as a twig to break the monotony. Here we made our home, moving into the house on July 1, as soon as the roof was finished. We built out-buildings, sheds and barn and fenced around the whole.

The grazing was excellent and several small ranchers were located along the river from five to ten miles apart. We had put all our spare money into cattle and a couple of saddle horses, which also served to cut

river provided us with drift-wood for kindling. From it, too, we got our water supply. So you see we couldn't have done without it.

There were places where it was still and deep, but here it was noisy, so that whenever we would wake up in the night we could hear the water rushing over the rocks. On November 25, the first year, father and boys were down at the cut-bank for a load of coal, the river had been ice-bound for a month, there was a soft chinook wind blowing. All at once there was a roar and the whole river of ice was moving, tumbling along, piling high, cake on cake, making straight for the turn at the cut-bank. Big banks of ice were piled high on each side of the river and we were in a panic, but fortunately they had seen it coming and drove the horses up a coulee in the bank, and by means of chains lifted the wagon up in pieces.

The river had its charms, but we feared it, too. The children played beside it, making little playhouses and dug-outs of their own, and planting miniature gardens. We always cautioned them. Once we lost the two-year-old baby. We hunted madly for his tracks, had almost given up hope, had sent the alarm to the neighboring ranch when the little fellow raised himself up from a deep buffalo trail where he had cradled himself fast asleep. One time later when we thought him safe at the house, he had followed his brothers in search of drift-wood. When they turned toward home they saw him sitting paddling in the water; by taking hold of hands they reached him and pulled him to safety. In another minute the current would have borne him away.

When we came, we had been told that it was not hard to get schools established. As soon as we could, we applied at the Department of Education, Regina, which was then the capital of the North-West Territories. They told us that our part of the country was too sparsely settled, the river being a barrier between us and our neighbors across the river, and could

not be included in the school district. Our hopes fell. Winter was upon us. Our supplies had to be freighted from Medicine Hat, or Gleichen, by train (these being the only towns along the C.P.R. then for a long distance), and then brought from Langevin, 25 miles, by wagon. Therefore, we were obliged to order in quantities. Our cattle would not bring us in anything for a few years, so the men took cattle to

Pierre's Father

By KATHRYN POCKLINGTON

Maille believed that angels had built them of their bright-pointed wings. "Le bon Dieu

"But I like it there," he said. "And once when I sat quite still, the people came and played about me." "But it is foolish, what you say," protested his mother. "I have lived much longer than you, yet I have never seen the little people."

"He has the gift," interposed Grandmere. "Do not forget the blessed Saint Jeanne, who heard the voices and saw the beautiful ones."

"I do not forget his father," returned Madame Maille. "He is like him." Suddenly, she wrung her hands and wept. "He, also, will despise me."

Pierre could not bear to see her grief. He ran to her. "Oh, no, no, I will not," he cried, earnestly.

She clasped him in her arms. In a moment she pushed him away, though gently. "Then go and play among the corn, as you wish it," she said. She went indoors. Pierre lingered. Grandmere turned her face to him and smiled the wise smile of age.

"What is the gift, Grandmere?" he asked.

"It is to see past the stars and hear through the veil," she replied. "It is from heaven. Your father had it. But it is not given to everyone."

"And mamma?" enquired Pierre.

Grandmere shook her head. Her needles began to click.

"When you come in, there may be a little cake for you," she said.

Pierre went slowly away. He crept through the gap in the garden fence into the field, then followed the narrow strip of turf bordering the wheat. He stooped to pick a poppy now and then. Soon he came to where the grain fell back. It had left space for a green mound with a wooden cross at its further end.

Pierre knew all about the mound. It was the grave of a soldier who had died there. The war had come right to the farmer's field. That was before he had been born. He had no idea where he was then. He could not remember, and even Grandmere did not know. He wondered again if the soldier had had a father, and if he had known him, and if his father had wept when he was killed.

He laid his scarlet flowers upon the mound, and pushed on straight into the wheat. It met above his head, and he pretended that he was in a magic forest where he might reach a stream that sang in words, or meet a deer with golden hoofs. He sat down upon a tiny block of wood he had left there and grew very quiet.

He had never before seen his mother so deeply moved. It was clear to him now that she was grieved because his father had stayed away so long. He had not been quite sure of that until today. Could he not help in some way? If they would only let him go into the town—Why should he not go, anyway? They would forgive him when he came back hand-in-hand with the missing one.

There was Francois taking his milk to town each morning. He might go with him—tomorrow. He would be quite safe with Francois and Claude. It was very simple. His mother would be going in the early morning to clean at the vicarage in the village. Grandmere would not call him until late. When she did call, he would be gone. It was cruel to alarm Grandmere, but then, it was necessary.

He came out from among the wheat. His supper was ready. There was a little cake. He wished there was no cake. He would have liked it better at some other time. Not now, while he was planning to deceive. But there would be questions if he did not eat it. So he ate it, guiltily, and last of

everything, then went to bed.

It was all as he had expected. He wakened to hear the gate click behind his mother. He rose and dressed, then stole downstairs. Grandmere was not to be seen. Likely she was in the little meadow, milking Niniche. He walked quickly along the road toward the town, looking back now and then to see if Francois was coming. When he saw him, he waited.

Francois was surprised. At first he was not pleased. He even ordered Pierre to return home. But Pierre refused, and walked sturdily on.

"Well, I cannot help it," said Francois, after a time. "But they will say it is all my fault."

"I will tell them that it was not so," promised Pierre.

They kept to the side of the road, where there were no cobbles. But the dust was deep, and the sun grew always hotter. The trees threw their shade on each other. Pierre's feet began to drag. He was growing hungry, too. And he remembered he had had no breakfast. Francois did not talk. He had become the grave man of business. Claude was pulling hard.

It seemed to Pierre a long time before they came to the first houses of the town. Claude stopped in turn at some of these, and Francois measured out the milk. Pierre thought it was a very fine life that Francois led.

"Your little brother is fatigued," said a kindly woman. "Wait." She went into her house, and returned with a generous slice of bread. Pierre took it gratefully, and began upon it at once. It was very good bread, he thought.

Francois gave him a sip of milk, then pointed to a spire above the house-tops. "You see that church. It is quite near. Go there and rest until I come for you."

Pierre agreed. He trudged away, munching the final crust of his bread. He passed the end of two or three streets, then turning along another, winding and narrow, he suddenly saw the church. There could be no mistake, for above it rose the spire which Francois had pointed out.

The church was cool and dim inside, with a blue and gold roof which the stars, when they came out at night, must almost touch. He sat down timidly in a pew. A lady and a little girl were lighting candles before Saint Jeanne. Pierre wished he had the ten centimes that were in his tin box at home so he too could light candles.

Suddenly, he blinked hard, for as he watched Saint Jeanne, he saw her stir. She was turning on her pedestal, turning toward him. She stepped down, and came walking slowly along the aisle, her armor faintly clinking. Pierre kept his eyes upon her. He felt no fear. Opposite his pew, she stopped. She smiled at him, and in her smile he saw the sweetness and friendliness of the flowers in the tiny garden plot at home.

He sank to his knees, holding out his hands, and crying, "Oh, beautiful Saint Jeanne, help me find my father."

"As you wish, little Pierre," she answered, and her voice was like the music of the great organ in the village church when it sang low and clear, and the carved angels on its front joined in the song. "You must tell him that the way of pride can never lead into the path of peace."

She turned away, and Pierre covered his face for a time. It was too wonderful. How surprised and pleased Grandmere would be! To her alone would he tell this joyful thing which had befallen him, for she alone would believe.

He sat up straight and looked about him. Once more Saint Jeanne was in her place. The lady and the little girl had gone. Somewhere in the town a great clock was striking. He counted one, two. Why, he had been hours in the church, and Francois had not come

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LITTLE Pierre Maille, standing at the gate, looked along the white road that led into the town. He could see at once that his father was not coming. Only Francois, the milk boy, and Claude the great, shaggy dog that drew his little cart were in sight.

Pierre waited, then he went out into the road. He patted Claude, who smelled the pocket of his blouse and eagerly wagged a bushy tail.

"He is clever, this Claude," said Pierre, smiling, and he drew out a piece of bread. The dog seized it. It was gone in an instant.

"Well, how goes it, petit?" asked Francois. "Are you still watching for your father?" He laughed.

Pierre pretended he had not heard. He had a feeling of being smothered. He bent over Claude, stroking his neck. Francois would never be able to understand him, he feared. Francois, like most of the boys he knew, had a father who lived at home. Though it was true he did not seem to care for him at all. His father beat him, he said. He had once gone so far as to tell Pierre that he wished his father had been killed in the war. Inside of him, Pierre had thought that very wicked. Still, he could not be too hard on Francois. He had, of necessity, a deep respect for him as being almost a man, and, moreover, a person of affairs.

The smothery feeling gave way to a lump in his throat. His eyes misted over. Francois saw, and Francois was not really unkind. He threw off his grown-up air, and seemed as young as Pierre.

"Come on, Pierre," he invited. "I can stop to play."

Pierre felt consoled. It was flattering, this offer. They fell to throwing stones at a knot in the fence. And when they had beaten the knot out, they aimed at the hole it had left. Then Francois had to go.

The cart with its empty cans went jingling on its way. Pierre looked again toward the town. There was one figure to be seen. But it was only old Madame Reynaud, gathering a slender faggot beneath the poplar trees along the road. Far away, the tops of shining spires pierced the sky. Grandmere

"He sank to his knees, crying, 'Oh, beautiful Saint Jeanne, help me find my father.'"

could easily give them others," she had said. Grandmere was blind. It was many years since she had seen the spires. But she had not forgotten how they looked, or anything else that mattered.

Pierre had never been to the town. He wished to go—oh, how he wished it. For he felt sure he could find his father there. That father of whom his mother never talked. Unless he asked about him. Then, "He is gone," she would say. "Before you were born, my little Pierre. Ah, but it is sad." She would never tell him any more. But once she had waved a vague hand toward the town. And Pierre came to believe his father dwelt there, and that some day he would return.

Any time he might come. So he watched. Twenty times a day he ran to his station at the gate. He even peered into wagons that went along the road, until they had quite passed. For might not his father choose to come riding home?

The last rattle of Francois' cart had died. Pierre turned toward the house—the long, low, whitewashed house, with the planetree over the end where lived Niniche, the goat. Grandmere Maille sat on a bench by the step, knitting. In the doorway stood his mother. She was dark-haired and plump, and Pierre thought her beautiful, the most beautiful person in France.

"And where now, my son?" she enquired.

The child glanced wistfully at the field of tall wheat next the garden, and nodded.

"There," he replied.

"It is not wise to walk among the corn," warned his mother. "The farmer will be displeased."

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

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The Election Result

The decision of the electors on September 14 must have been disappointing to the strong political partisans who dislike independence of thought on the part of the electors. It was also dissatisfying to those who sought "strong and stable" government. Yet it is because there was a marked measure of independence shown by the voters in the election, and because neither party has a clear majority in the House, that we shall probably have pretty good government in Canada during the next five years. If this is the result it will be due chiefly to the independence of thought prevailing among the rural electorate of the prairie provinces. We cannot help repeating a few extracts from an article which appeared in the August first issue of *The Guide*:

Mr. Meighen's only hope of being returned to power is that he can capture a goodly number of seats in Quebec or in the prairie provinces. Mr. King's only hope of a clear majority is that the people in the prairie provinces have lost confidence in the Progressives and have decided to vote Liberal.

The legislative program of the last session, so far as it went, was about the best that has been brought before parliament for many a day. It was the presence of the Progressives and the absolute need of Progressive support which compelled the government to make its legislative program as good as it was.

There never was a greater opportunity in Canada for the highest type of public service to be rendered in parliament by members who are not hide-bound partisans, but free to deal with questions upon their merits. A group of members free from party dictation, even though its numbers may not be large, can force the attention of parliament and of the country to vital national problems and reforms that are neglected by both old parties. Can anyone imagine either one of the old parties attempting to investigate campaign fund scandals when both of them are tarred with the same stick? Can anyone imagine either one of the old parties attempting to reform the Senate so long as they can use it for their own partisan purposes? These are but two illustrations of the opportunities for independent thought in parliament.

The prospect that the election results will be decided largely by the people on the prairies carries with it a heavy responsibility. If the electors send down to Ottawa hide-bound members of either of the old parties they are contributing to the old-fashioned type of government. If, on the other hand, they elect men of outstanding ability, character and integrity, who are not tied down to obey the party whip, they are contributing to independence of thought in parliament and better government.

It is quite apparent that the vast majority of the rural voters on the prairies held pretty much the same ideas. The Liberal government during the last session of parliament brought down an excellent program of legislation, largely, it may be claimed, because its very existence depended upon the support of the independent members of the prairie provinces. There are more of those independent members in the present parliament and their support can only be secured by the new government in support of a policy of genuine Liberalism.

The rural voters and others on the prairies are developing a political school of thought that promises to have an important influence in the direction of Canadian affairs. Wisely they have not used their influence for selfish purposes, but have demonstrated their interest in the Dominion as a whole. If the people of these prairies will maintain their independence of thought and their keen interest in public affairs in years to come they will be a mighty

factor in developing Canada along the path of true democracy.

Causes of Conservative Defeat

A good deal of heart searching is going on in the Conservative party to discover the causes of the heavy defeat the party met with in the recent election. The *Montreal Gazette*, the dean of Conservative journals in Canada, declares it is due to the failure of the party leaders to preach consistently the gospel of a protective tariff in fiscal policy. The *Ottawa Journal* thinks it is due to the age of jazz, of pleasure, and political apathy in which we live, which rendered the people incapable of putting a proper value on Conservative policies. The *Toronto Mail* and *Empire* complains that the defeat was largely due to lack of organization. The *Montreal Star* hints that Mr. Meighen is too heavy a load for the party to carry since he is unable to make any appeal to Quebec. The *Winnipeg Tribune* ascribes the annihilation of the party in the prairies to the fact that Mr. Meighen did not give his supporters in this part of Canada "a feather to fly with," so far as policies that would appeal to the West were concerned. In all of these comments there is a good deal of floundering about.

It may be difficult to assess properly the factors that influence an electorate in a general election, but as the smoke clears from the recent contest a few things stand out fairly clearly. Mr. Meighen's apparent eagerness for office and the manner in which he got it at the close of the last parliament, and his attempt to finish the work of the session by a "shadow ministry," created an unfavorable impression in the country. The Robb budget, with its reduction in motor car duties, reduction in taxation, and return to two-cent postage, was undoubtedly popular and the Conservatives suffered through their opposition to it when it was passed in the House of Commons. The administration of the Customs' Department under the Liberal regime was unquestionably open to severe criticism. But it was difficult to arouse any great popular indignation over it, and the Liberals were able to show that the information upon which Mr. Stevens based his charges was secured by him through the investigation started by the late Mr. Boivin to uncover the wrong-doing in the administration. The wild statement of Mr. Doucet and Mr. Nicholson also did the Conservative cause much harm. But probably more than anything else, the campaign of the Conservative leaders and newspapers a year ago, when they pictured Canada as on the brink of ruin because the sacred protective tariff had had unholy hands laid upon it to meet the demands of the wild Western Progressives, reacted against the Conservative party.

The tariff reductions made by the Liberal government on farm implements, doubtless largely to meet the wishes of the Progressives, have not ruined these industries. Their business was distinctly better in 1925 and 1926 than it had been for years. Everything pointed to increased prosperity in the country and the Conservative leaders and press were in the position where they could be charged with either having shown rotten judgment a year ago, or of having deliberately tried to stampede the electors by misrepresentation, and either horn of the dilemma was equally awkward for them. In the prairie provinces, Mr. Meighen's stand that he favored abrogation of the statutory freight rates on grain and flour moving eastward as imbedded in the Crow's Nest Pass legislation, the opposition of the Conservative party to the tariff reductions made, and its policy of higher protection to Canadian manufacturers, together with its opposition as a party to the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, left these provinces no alternative but to see that as few Conservative members as possible were returned, and they did the job thoroughly. People today want to vote for something more than a tradition and that was about all the Conservative party had to offer in the election.

Some Necessary Legislation

Now that the Liberal government has been returned to power with abundant independent support to carry out a truly Liberal program, there are a few pieces of legislation that should be given immediate attention. In the first place parliament should declare itself in definite and clear-cut terms that the status of the Governor-General of Canada is the same as that of the King in England. The Canadian people will not tolerate political interference on the part of the Governor-General no matter how well intentioned it may be. The recent experience should decide forever that the Governor-General, like the King, acts only upon the advice of his ministers and possesses no power nor authority of his own.

In pursuance of an old idea that dates back to the time of William of Orange, cabinet ministers have to be re-elected in their constituencies after appointment to office. Something may be said for this when a prime minister seeks to appoint new ministers after he has been in office for some considerable time. But it surely is not necessary when a new government comes in immediately following a general election. We have now the spectacle of every member in the cabinet, including the premier, having just been elected to parliament being forced to the expense, trouble, inconvenience and waste of time of going back to the same constituencies for re-election. There never was any use for this practice in Canada, we simply adopted it *holus bolus* from the British system. Even Britain, however, has now abolished it and it should be no longer allowed to clutter up the legislative system of Canada.

There is also a question upon which Liberal orators, including the present prime minister, have expatiated with great eloquence; that is the question of Senate reform. The Senate of Canada can be reformed and the new government should have ample strength and support to carry through practicable and workable schemes for reforming the upper chamber and bringing it into harmony with modern ideas. It cannot be wiped out, much as some people would like to see its existence terminated, nor can the present members be legislated out of office. The Senate of Canada, according to the statutes, is, as at present constituted, the most autocratic legislative chamber in any democratically governed country in the world. We venture to think a large majority of the people would favor putting the Senate upon an elective basis, and certainly the senatorial veto on Commons legislation should be restricted or abolished altogether.

Mr. Baldwin's Strike Record

Premier Baldwin's record as a mediator in the British coal strike, now drawing out its agonized fifth month, has brought him round the whole circle of popular acclaim and denunciation. Standing at the pinnacle of public favor four months ago, the course into which he has since allowed himself to be directed has consolidated all the forces opposed to Conservatism in Great Britain and alienated the support of many within his own party.

Almost at its commencement the coal strike issue was lost sight of in the all-absorbing general strike called by the Trades Union Council to support the miners in their defensive battle against worsened conditions of employment. The general strike was interpreted by Baldwin and his government as a challenge to parliamentary control, and they refused to negotiate with the miners until this coercive weapon was sheathed. The government handled the general strike with commendable firmness. Their preparations had been unprovocative and proved efficient. They showed energy where it was needed and restraint where that attitude could bring best results. They dealt wisely with the delicate question of the employment of troops, and secured the voluntary co-operation of a big section of the public which was not unfriendly to the cause of the coal miners. Following the collapse of

the general strike Mr. Baldwin made an effective appeal for no recriminations against the returning men and promised, in no uncertain language, the full weight of his support for better terms for the unfortunate miners. At the end of May Mr. Baldwin occupied a place in the hearts of his countrymen that few prime ministers in our time have enjoyed.

If the magnanimity shown by the British premier at this time gives any indication of the course he intended to pursue, it must be said that he has since capitulated to an element within his party which is totally out of sympathy with the miners. The Royal Commission appointed to report on measures for setting the coal industry on its own feet submitted its recommendations on March 10. These included a reorganization of the industry looking to greater efficiency, a nationalization of royalties, and a maintenance of the nominal seven-hour day, all of which the mine owners have repeatedly declared against, and the discontinuance of the government subsidy with a drastic wage cut, which the miners were resolute not to accept.

A clear-cut promise from Mr. Baldwin at this time to give legislative sanction to the reorganization proposals, regardless of what settlement was arrived at over wages and hours, would probably have saved the program of the Royal Commission. But no such promise was forthcoming. The government said in effect to men and masters: "If you like this thing we will embody it in legislation." Such a lukewarm attitude was an invitation to both parties to reassert their disagreement which they promptly did. The long deadlock began, and with indecent haste Baldwin threw over the recommendations of the committee and substituted a radically different policy of his own.

The first fruit was the eight hours bill, passed in the face of the Commission's warning that it would increase production in an already saturated market, and add possibly 130,000 to the ranks of the unemployed. This first surrender to the owners was followed by a reorganization bill which did not touch the main changes asked for by the Commission,

and left action to the discretion of the owners, who are sure to do nothing as they have repeatedly expressed their disapproval of the principle. At the end of July a group of prominent divines persuaded the miners to accept some re-adjustment of wages as a basis for new negotiations, but Premier Baldwin uttered an unkind gibe at the churches's intervention and snubbed the bishops when they waited on him, telling them in effect that the government intended to hold the ring till the miners were starved into acceptance of the eight-hour-day.

In August came Mr. Baldwin's letter to the American press dissuading citizens of that country from sending relief to the miners. From that time he utterly lost their confidence and brought down the bitter reproach of union leaders that throughout the strike he had acted as agent for the mine owners. In that month parliament adjourned, in spite of the vigorous protest of the united opposition, for there was an important miners' vote pending. Mr. Baldwin left for his vacation at Aix-les-Bains and the reins of government fell into the hands of Winston Churchill. Under his direction good progress has been made. There is hope at the time of writing that this situation which has paralyzed British industry since May 1 may be brought to a close.

A promotor has been found guilty in a Saskatoon court on charges of false pretenses in the promotion of his company. Occasionally one of these oily-tongued gentry gets caught, but there are still a lot of them at large. The only safe thing to do when approached by a smooth-talking gent who promises fabulous returns on the investment he is promoting is to show him the gate.

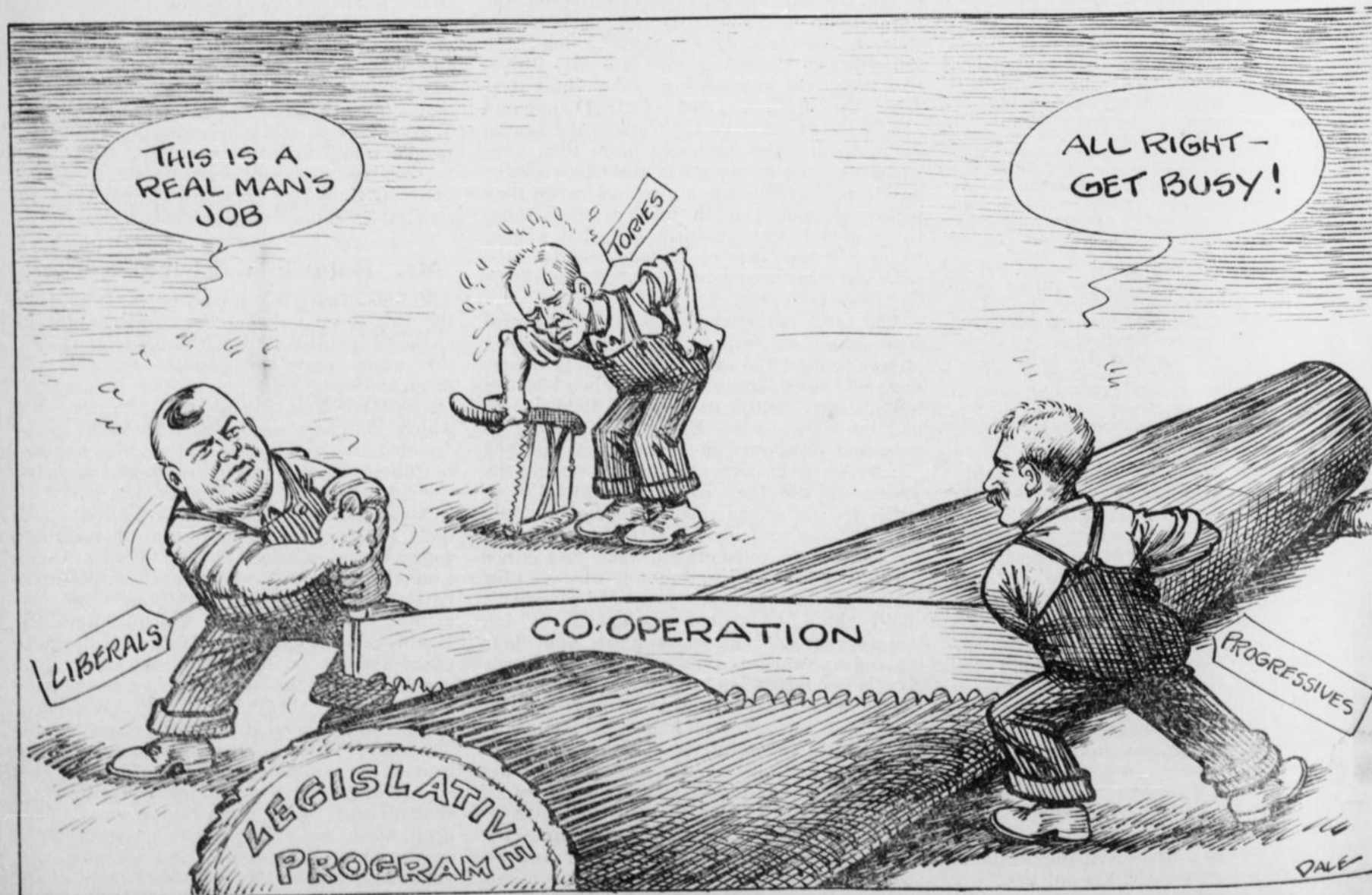
The weather has been in an ugly mood this fall. Florida has been visited by a hurricane that left a trail of death and devastation in its wake. Ontario has experienced the wettest harvest in many years. In the prairie provinces the farmers have had a heart-breaking time trying to save their crops. The only com-

pensating factor is that in some districts the moisture that has fallen may help to get next year's crop off to a good start.

The debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne, with which parliament is opened, is always a free-for-all. There are practically no restrictions upon the members. They may talk about anything they like. One thing we may be certain of when the next session of parliament is opened, members from all sides of the House will bring up untruthful and misleading statements made on the stump or in the campaign literature of their opponents. There will be plenty of opportunity because misrepresentation and untruth has been fairly rampant during the campaign.

Former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, who has for the last few years been sawing wood in Holland, and the various royal princes and potentates, are determined to get back their treasures and estates in Germany, to the value of \$500,000,000. A national plebiscite was held in Germany in June on the question of expropriating this property, and it secured a favorable vote of 14,500,000. The constitution, however, requires an absolute majority of the electorate, which would mean 19,500,000 votes. We presume, therefore, the wood-cutter and the other jobless German royalties will continue their campaign for the return of their property.

In Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, 130,000 people paid over \$2,000,000 last week for the privilege of sitting in a drenching rain and watching two trained bruisers pound each other into a bloody pulp. Beneath the veneer of civilization there still lingers traces of the spirit of the masses who howled with delight at the gladiatorial combats in the Roman amphitheatre.



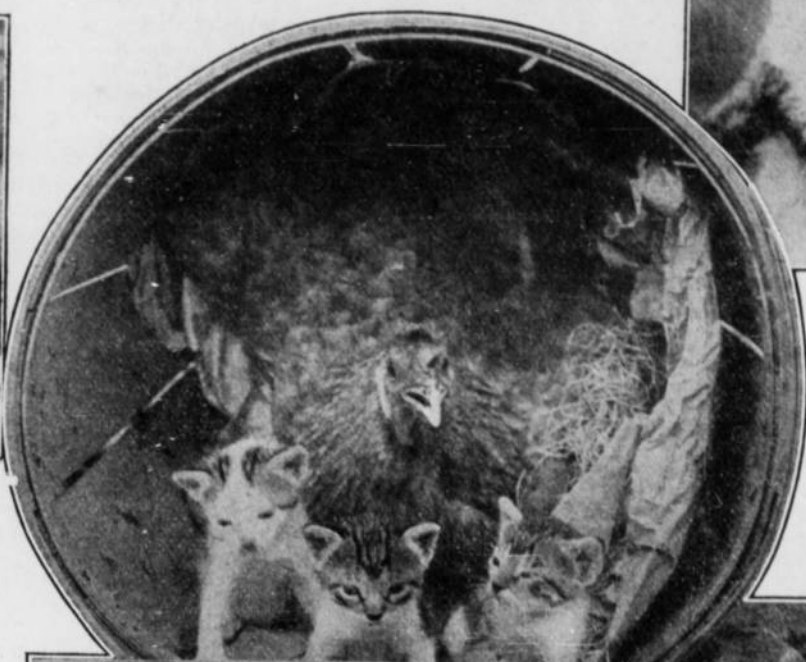
Back on the Job

Strange Friendships



But then this fighting cock may have cold feet.

Special police protection for these furry kittens below.



Polly tells Dinah a choice bit of scandal.

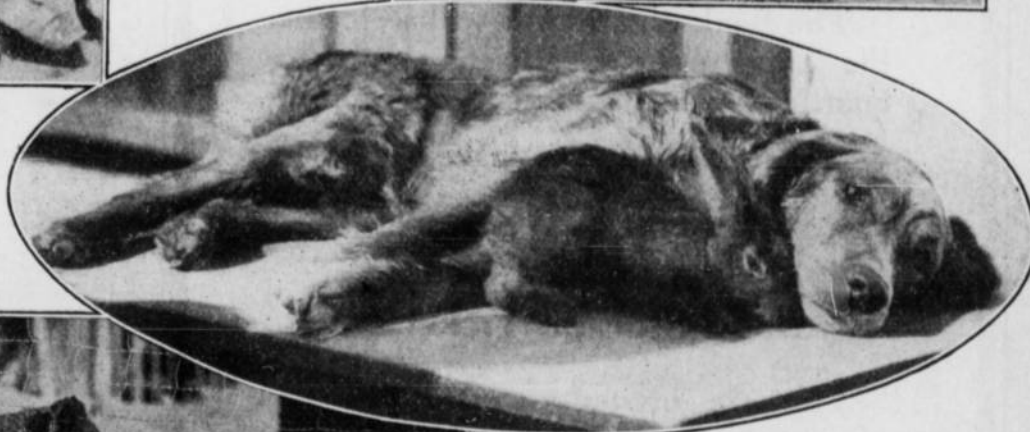
Touch this family in the peach basket at your own peril!



Jecko and Mitzi have learned chesterfield golf by watching their mistress. The lion and the lamb of scripture—if we can palm off the poodle as a Persian lamb.



Milk fed porkers. That explains Tommy's affection for them.



Not even a morsel of steak can raise dissention between these two friends—wolf and collie pups



Rover ate a rabbit once that had lived on poplar bark. Others may now play around him with impunity

Oh what a goose this bird must be! Snap out of it, Daniel!



A Prairie Farmer writes—

"... Take it from me that when a fellow has been out in the wind and dust for seven days that it has got to be quite some razor to smooth a sun-tanned

face to the kind you love to touch, and the one that does it every time is the good old AutoStrop."

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Jimmie and the Irreverent Ike

The new preacher breaks through a hard crust by an unusual method of approach

By PETER MACDONALD

"WHATEVER you do, padre, don't call on the Hardacres!"

That was the admonition that came to the Rev. Jimmie Church from every one of his new parishioners when he first went to Somerville, a typical little wind-swept hamlet on Alberta's eastern plain. And when he laughed away the apprehensions that their troubled eyes betrayed, their pleadings redoubled.

"Oh, I don't laugh, Mr. Church!" fluttered Mrs. Plumptre in agitation. "He's the devil's very own. He doesn't believe in heaven or hell, and he never goes to church. And his wife had the gall to tell Mrs. Simpson's sister—you know the scrawny woman with the brown hat that sits in the pew next to the stove—that Hardacre is the best Christian she ever knew. He is irreverent enough, in all conscience, when he talks to the men, but it would be just his delight to hurt your feelings by making slurring remarks about religion. You'll have to promise me for your own sake that you won't go near those people."

But the Rev. Jimmie did not promise. Indeed he kept his ears open for more news of this fire-eating iconoclast whose ready tongue made him a respected and rather solitary figure in the community. Editor Smirk, whose starveling sheet kept timidly to the middle of the road in all matters controversial, confided to the preacher, on condition that the source of the information be kept secret, that in politics Hardacre was a stark Bolshevik. Banker Sterling accused Hardacre of the worst heresies with regard to money and credit, avowing that as that gentleman had never handled large sums of money he could not possibly know what he was talking about.

The revelation that finally decided the Rev. Jimmie on the forbidden visit came from Schoolmaster Rodway. "Hardacre has no use for scientific agriculture," Rodway told the parson. "Makes a boast that when the agricultural colleges and experimental farms recommend a certain procedure he always follows a course diametrically opposite and comes out all right. If the department of agriculture forecasts a short flax crop and urges farmers to increase their flax acreage, that would be just the crop he would not grow. If the farm papers predict that steer feeding is going to be a profitable enterprise for the coming winter, he'd sell every calf on the place straight away."

"Seems to get along about as well as the rest of them, too," Rodway added. "Sent his wife back to Connecticut last winter. I must say his kids are always well clad when they come to school, and they behave better than the ordinary run of kids of their ages. And old Mudge—he's their hired man, you know—why he's been there for years and wouldn't think of leaving. Hardacre seems to save his bark for people outside his home. You might argue him out of some of his

prejudices. I doubt it. Petter save your breath."

Now, be it known, the Rev. Jimmie knew something about agriculture, scientific and otherwise. He had served his apprenticeship behind a yoke of oxen, and it amused him to scandalize his graver brethren by declaring that in the choice of his life work he had tossed a coin to see whether it should be the ministry or the veterinary profession. In his first incumbency, remote from the services of a licensed practitioner, his time had been equally divided between ministering to the souls of men and the bodily afflictions of their livestock. And when he abode under a roof where either of these interests was excluded he had the good sense not to obtrude it.

It did not take long for Jimmie to find an excuse to drive down the out-of-the-way road leading past the farm which was tabooed for him. The first field that he passed belonging to the redoubtable Hardacre bore a splendid crop of Marquis wheat. "What's that?" said Jimmie to himself. "Hardacre is not running true to form in that respect. A dissenter from the teachings of scientific agriculture ought not to depend on its proudest achievement for his main crop!"

The roadside was a carpet of freshly shaved brome sod, a pleasant exception to the weedy fence strips common to the neighborhood. "Shades of Dr. Saunders," exclaimed Jimmie under his breath. "That very brome grass is here because of the scientific observations made by a man of great faith."

The wheezy Lizzie left the wheat field behind and chugged past a summerfallow whose rich blackness was shimmering in the heat of autumn morning. "Wonder if he ever heard of Angus Mackay and the part played by the experimental farms in spreading the practice of summerfallowing to conserve moisture," was the thought that was running through the Rev. Jimmie's mind.

On past a hedge whose caragana hedge sheltered early ripening vegetables and hardy fruit. Jimmie shrewdly guessed that these had sprung from the practical genius of Mrs. Hardacre, and that the head of the house might disclaim any interest in them. But field as well as garden showed the imprint of scientific teaching in every feature.

"I guess his agriculture is the same as his Christianity," the Rev. Jimmie told himself. "After the principles have gone through the test of experience he accepts and unflinchingly practices them, all the while critical of their authors, and contemptuous of the great body of disciples who worship the teacher but neglect the teachings."

"Whoa, Lizzie! We're going back. Here's a man worth knowing. His squint is in the other eye. Maybe between us we can see the truth aright."

And that's how the friendship between the Rev. Jimmie Church and Ike Hardacre began.



This is as easy as pie for two cowboys like us!

Uncle Sam is Proud of These

Many Canadians who have emigrated south and become citizens of the great republic have achieved notable success in life, serving their adopted country with outstanding loyalty

By MORGAN WINSLOW

THERE has always been a tide of emigration from Canada to the United States. In years when the Republic enjoys relatively greater prosperity than this country the southward exodus may rise to proportions nearly as great as the total inflow of people into Canada for the same period. When the situation is reversed the stream of emigrants dwindles to nearly nothing.

There is a tendency, especially when the balance of migration goes against us, to drown the wind with lamentations about the loss to this country of so many wage earners in the prime of life. But that's only half the story. If the anxious ones will wait for the pendulum to swing over, it will be found that many of these emigrating Canadians return. For the last fiscal year reported 43,775 of our own wandering sons returned after six months or more spent in chasing the rainbow of prosperity that lured them south.

But nevertheless we do lose many valuable citizens every year who, in their new found home, lay in wait for, and come to grips with, the wary galloper who knocks but once, and in the unfolding of their careers they enrich the life of the great nation which shelters them. The American government recognizes that the average quality of the Canadian born who apply for entry into their country is higher than what they have learned to expect from elsewhere. While immigration restrictions are drawn tighter and tighter every year for all the nations who must find an outlet for their surplus population, the road is practically open for any Canadian born subject, sound in body and mind. Rural Ontario has probably sent as many brawny farm lads and lasses into the American middle west as it has sent to the Canadian provinces beyond Superior. The growing industries of New England have been largely manned by immigrants from lower Canada and the maritime provinces. And incidentally, now that the south, with its cheap negro labor, nearness to raw materials, and its hydro-electric developments, is writing the doom of many New England industries, where will the emigrating habitant and the bluenose go if not to their own prairie provinces?

Is Our Welcome Genuine

I was challenged recently by a widely-read Polish-born Canadian to name a half-a-dozen men of European birth who had risen to positions of public eminence in Winnipeg. Against the long list of McPhersons and McKenzies and McDougalds, and the many men of Ulster who fill our civil service, our universities, our railway offices, in fact every post where more than individual merit is required to get a footing, he recalled to me in contrast the names of men who had achieved success in the United States. Veritably the roll call of a Foreign Legion! Making allowance for some disappointing experience which may have warped his judgment, it must be said that the Americans have, in the equality of treatment to all, set us an example worthy of praise—or contempt, according to the reader's antecedents.

The careers of two Canadian-born Americans, the late Franklin K. Lane and Jacob Gould Schurman, emphasize this point.

Franklin K. Lane was born near Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1864, yet he rose to become one of President Wil-

son's most loyal counsellors and retained that great man's trust through all the disappointments that Bryan, Lausling, and House, native born Americans, brought him. Lane emigrated to California early in life and commenced the practice of law in San Francisco. Then came public life. First civic honors. Then two unsuccessful campaigns for legislative and gubernatorial election. But in that day there was no place for a Democrat in California's scheme of things. It is a tribute to the man's worth that President Roosevelt,

of different political stripe, first appointed Lane to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where he made a name for himself, and that President Wilson included him in his cabinet although he was personally unknown to him.

The unswerving loyalty of

Lane to his country of adoption may be seen in the fact that he administered one of the largest departments of state for eight years without a breath of scandal, a refreshing contrast to the record of his successor, Senator Fall, of Teapot Dome fame. But for his birthplace, Lane would have been in line for the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the republic. His dying wish—the wish of a patriot—was that his ashes should be scattered to the winds from a lofty peak in one of America's national parks which he loved so well.

Represents His Country Abroad

The career of Jacob Gould Schurman could hardly have been enacted in any other country of the world for it presents us with the spectacle of an immigrant who rose to the top of the diplomatic ladder. To the tactful hands of this erstwhile Canadian, the United States today entrusts its relations with Germany.

Like Lane, Schurman was born on Prince Edward Island—at Freeport. His great opportunity came with the winning of a scholarship from the University of London. This took him abroad for study, and for five years he drew knowledge and inspiration from Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Göttingen and Berlin, the academic capitals of the world. Cornell University claimed him next as professor of philosophy, and in 1892, he became president of that institution, a post which he held for 28 years. When the Philippine Islands came under American jurisdiction at the close of the Spanish American War, the wise administrative powers of this Canadian-born scholar earned him a place on the first commission that took charge of Philippine affairs. In 1912, he commenced his diplomatic career as minister to Greece, and today he is charged with the important task of mending relations with the world's greatest debtor, Germany.

The lives of these great men teach us one thing pre-eminently; that while a man should never lose his affection for the country which nurtured him in his youth, his first duty is with the land of his adoption. It is not too much to ask of the many who are now pouring into this country that they remember the example of patriotism set by the men and women of this story.

Art Well Represented

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Turn over to Page 30



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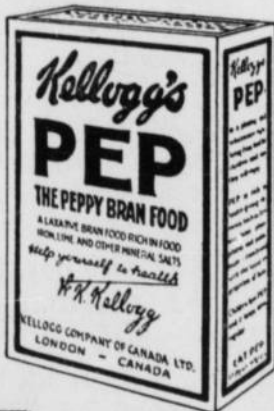
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The Earth We Live On

How scientists believe it is constructed

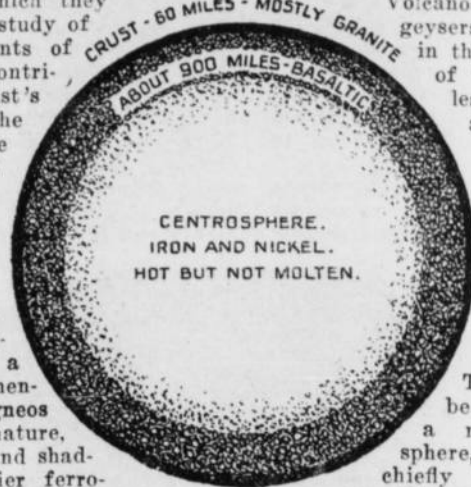
THE idea that the earth is a thin crust of rock floating on a molten interior, is being discarded by science. Research work, based mostly on the study of waves set in motion by earthquakes, gives a pretty fair idea of the condition of the matter through which they pass and even the study of meteorites, fragments of earlier worlds, contributes to the scientist's knowledge of the subject. In the Scientific American for June, F. W. Clarke, formerly of the U.S. Geological Survey, pictures the earth as having an outermost shell, composed, except for a thin layer of sedimentary rocks, of igneous rocks, granite in nature, near the surface, and shading off into heavier ferromagnesian rocks beneath them. The centrosphere, or core of nickel and iron, is slightly over 6,000 miles in diameter.

Contrary to general belief, however, the core is not molten. The tremendous pressure would keep it in the solid condition even if the temperature were much greater than the melting point of its constituents at ordinary pressures. The probability is, however, that a temperature high enough to melt iron under ordinary conditions do not exist.

The temperature of the crust increases one degree Fahrenheit for every 50 or 60 feet in depth. The

deepest hole yet driven is only about one and one-half miles deep. New heat is being generated in the crust by chemical action, friction and radioactivity. Friction heat is due to tremors and to readjustment of the strata of which earthquakes are the result.

Volcanoes, hot springs and geysers are not deep-seated in their origin. The seat of volcanic activity is less than 10 miles deep, and volcanic temperatures do not exceed 2,912 degrees Fahr. Concluding, Clarke says: "With the evidence before us what conclusion can now be reached as to the internal heat of the earth? The earth appears to be solid and rigid, with a nucleus, or centrosphere, which consists chiefly of nickel-iron, of something like 3,000 miles radius. That nucleus is a good conductor of heat and it is practically insulated by an envelope of igneous rocks, more than 800 miles thick, which is a much poorer conductor. Under such conditions the heat of the nucleus must be uniformly distributed and the temperature, from margin to centre, must be the same and probably lower than the melting point of iron (about 2,900 degrees Fahr.). It is probably much lower. As for the rocky envelope it is difficult to see how its temperature can be any higher."



U.S. Inland Waterway System

A colossal system of canals is proposed

HIGH freight rates have intensified the demand of the middle west for the completion of the inland waterways system of the United States. The ambitious nature of this colossal project is indicated by the map, which was prepared by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and shows the water route developments which it is urging upon Congress. The plan would provide a nine-foot channel up the Missouri river as far as Kansas City, and a similar depth on the Mississippi clear up to St. Paul and Minneapolis. On the Missouri River above Kansas City, a six-foot channel would be made as far as Sioux City, and a three-and-a-half-foot channel from there to Fort Benton, Montana. Another development which is supported is a six-foot channel on the Tennessee River as far as Chattanooga. The whole system would connect up with the Great Lakes through the Chicago Canal.

With this system completed it would be possible for boats to move from

Kansas City to Pittsburg or from New Orleans to Minneapolis or from Chicago to any one of these points without a transfer of cargo. A plea was recently made for appropriations to carry forward the program continuously so that the main projects would be completed within five years. The development of the St. Lawrence route was also endorsed.

The mileage of the routes is as follows:

	Miles
From Pittsburg, Pa., to the mouth of the Ohio.....	968
From the mouth of the Mississippi to mouth of the Ohio.....	1,078
From the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio.....	200
From the mouth of the Missouri to the Twin Cities.....	664
From the mouth of the Missouri to Kansas City, Mo.....	398
From Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa.....	409
From Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Montana.....	1,478



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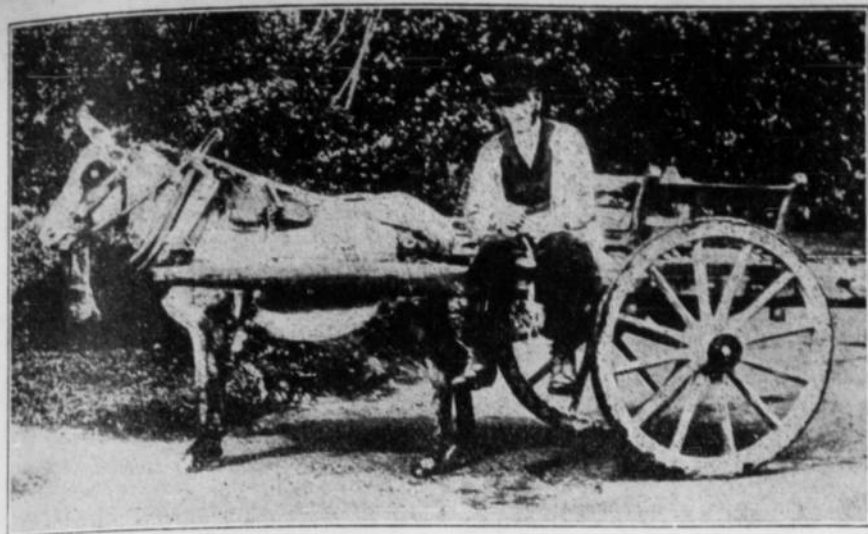
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An Irishman and his flivver—it takes him where he wants to go

The Ireland of Today

"The Troubles" have given place to security and peace

A REASSURING account of present conditions in Ireland is given in an article in *The Nation* (New York) of August 11, by Henry W. Nevins, the English journalist and author. Though an Englishman, Mr. Nevins has been strongly pro-Irish since the troubled times preceding the Irish settlement, and his present feeling is reflected in his statement that he crosses to Ireland whenever he possibly can and every time he feels that he is going home. "Other people," he says in the article referred to, "adopt a child, but I have adopted a mother and her name is Ireland."

"For the last 15 years or so my visits have usually been disturbed and often risky," he continues, "for I was there during the Home Rule troubles, the Carson's covenant, the formation of the Ulster Volunteers, the mutiny at the Curragh, the shooting in Bachelor's Walk just before the Great War, the sequels of Easter Week, the attempt of the English government to enforce conscription, the abominations of the Black-and-Tans, the bitter civil war when the Four Courts were burned and the prolonged troubles since. But in the visit from which I have just returned I found a hopeful spirit of security and peace. I was not once shot

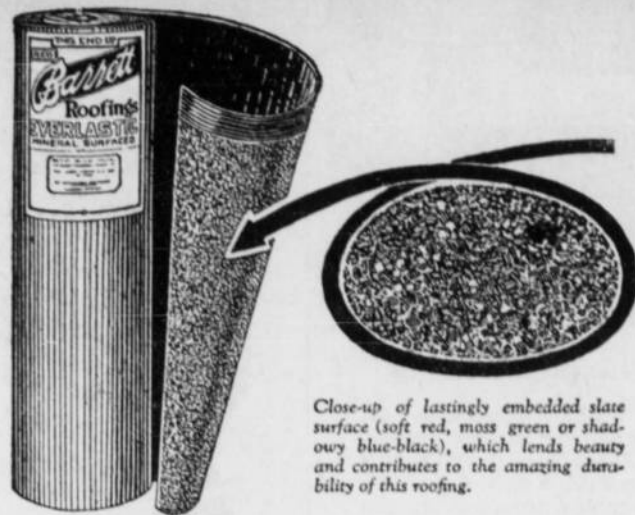
at, nor did I see any one else in danger from violence. That in itself is a vast improvement."

During this last visit he attended a meeting of the irreconcilables in Dublin. All those in attendance were clamoring to depose their late hero, De Valera, and to appoint in his place Art O'Connor as president of the Irish Republic. Old Count Plunkett was in the chair and Mary MacSwiney was on the platform as the moving spirit of the new rebellion. But there was nothing more dangerous in the meeting than the customary abuse of England, coupled with brand new abuse of De Valera, so lately the popular hero.

"The conflict arose," says the narrator, "over the oath of allegiance to the King as representing the British Commonwealth of Nations. De Valera is willing to take it in order that his party should be represented in the Dail and the Senate. But Mary MacSwiney is obdurate. She would leave no sign of connection with hated England. Ireland's separation must be absolute and eternal. In her mind 'England's cruel red' is still the symbol of tyranny, though the red has long given place to khaki and there is not a single English soldier remaining in the Free State . . . One cannot argue with a woman



Village and country scenes in Ould Ireland
Above—Peasants at Glynn, County Antrim
Lower—On the shores of Lake Killarney



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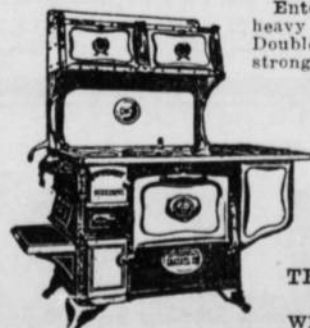
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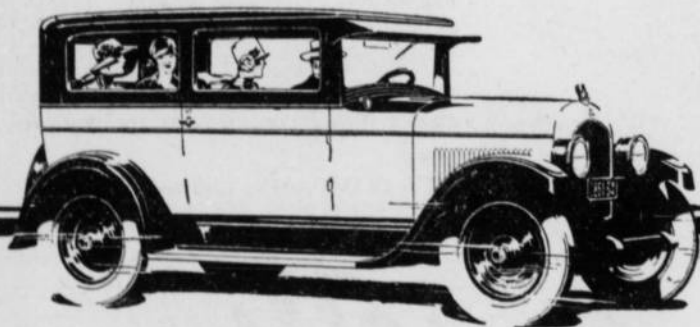
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who has suffered so much. She has now appointed Art O'Connor president of her Irish republic, and he seems a fairly quiet and peaceable sort of person, with far less power of speech than hers, but still with considerable power. How far he enjoys his new position I cannot say."

The republicans, he says, have monopolized the words Sinn Féin and the Free Staters must acquiesce in the theft and also in the more serious matter, for an Irishman, of being regarded as the party of material contentment, uninspired by tradition and unilluminated by romance. "It is quite true," he continues, "that the Free Staters are determined to give their country at all events an interval of peace. The chief job of the Senate and Dail is to clean up the mess of the last ten years. And a hard job it is proving to be. Compensation for the enormous damage inflicted upon country houses and bridges, upon roads and railways by the republicans during the civil war landed the new state into a large public debt which is being paid off with extraordinary rapidity. I believe it rose at one time to something between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000, but now the finance minister tells me it is only about £13,000,000 plus £5,000,000 due to England as part of the old English debt. Such debt as remains is being paid off, some think too rapidly, by maintaining the taxation at the high figure imposed in England during the Great War. As the same authority tells me there are not more than 100 people in all the Free State with incomes over £5,000 a year it is evident that there is not much to be gained by super tax and death duties. The government dares not impose a high income tax in any case, because the farmers, like all farmers, strongly object to paying out hard cash and would raise a revolution rather. So the chief revenue is raised by indirect taxation upon tobacco, wines, spirits and imports, and the farmers swear at the prices, but pay. Like most of us they swear and pay."

The Free State's Political Problems

With regard to the question of the frontier between the Free State and Ulster, it has fortunately been, not settled but shelved on a condition of status quo. The most pressing problems of the Dail are housing and unemployment. Of Dublin's 400,000 people 10,000 are unemployed, and of the Free State's 3,500,000 about 60,000 are unemployed. The shipbuilding of Belfast was all but ruined as an outcome of the war and the substitution of cotton for linen has checked the linen industry, so that with her two main industries seriously affected Ulster is in even a worse plight than the Free State as regards unemployment. In the Free State many youths have grown up during the unsettled times of "the troubles" and have never learned any trade or indeed worked at anything in particular. These add to the unemployed. The quota law has reduced emigration to the United States.

The Free State government has embarked on a great public ownership enterprise, a venture in state socialism, the author calls it. This is the harnessing of the waters of the Shannon and the creation of a hydro-electric system for the distribution of light, heat and power. "The scheme is to be in working order in about three years," he says, "and what the result will be one cannot say. No one, certainly not the promoters, wishes Ireland to be converted into a manufacturing country, but it is hoped that small industries will spring up in the villages to which the power will be supplied. Whether the Six Counties (Ulster) will petition for a share is not known, but in that case the desired unity cannot long be delayed."

Bi-lingualism and Education

The Nationalist government has determined to make Ireland bi-lingual, a measure to which the protestants are opposed. "The Irish language has to be taught in all schools and no government appointment is given to any candidate not possessing the knowledge of that very difficult tongue. In the western islands I found the whole population talking Irish among themselves, and the children in the schools could speak nothing else. But in other parts the tongue has been so long obsolete (chiefly owing to the penal laws of the eighteenth century) that it has to be studied as a foreign language and it is doubtful how far a real Irish speaker could understand the result of such study. I am not sure whether even nationality can make it worth while to preserve an almost extinct tongue at so great a sacrifice as Irish demands. For it is a language that the Irish themselves never use in common conversation, except only in those remote districts, and it is entirely useless across the seas."



Francis Dickie, with the four grizzlies which he and his companion bagged in thirty seconds

When Grizzlies Roar

By FRANCIS DICKIE

FOR those who have never heard a grizzly bear roar, the following lines cannot have full significance, but I will do my best to here make vivid my intimate knowledge on the subject. It is well to explain that a grizzly does not necessarily have to be angry to let his voice like thunder roll. He does it often from the sheer joy of living, as a small boy freed from school clears his lungs with a hearty yell.

I am quite sure the first roars I heard from the four bears, shown with myself in the accompanying photograph, were not at all angry ones. With a companion, I was hunting in the British Columbia mountains. Though it was the end of May we were snow-shoeing along the banks of a mountain creek, and in these high regions snow lay everywhere about us many feet thick. It was a chilly day of intermittent snow flurries. We had travelled with infinite toiling to an altitude of about 5,000 feet.

It was morning, about ten o'clock, when first we heard one of the grizzlies roar. There are no human symbols to express the awesome majesty, the fear-compelling power of the diapason of a grizzly's voice. Thunder rolling through a mighty cavern, the booming menace of a "Kansas twister," the rumble of a heavy freight train while crossing a long trestle, all these and a score of other vibrations were combined in the sound which came to our ears as we plodded under the dull light of a watery sun.

We Sight Game

Looking up with eager eyes we sighted four huge forms about a quarter-of-a-mile above us on the steep mountain side. They were feeding on the bare stretch made by an old mountain-slide. Here first in spring the snow goes, and here first show the green shoots of a certain bulb dear to the grizzlies' taste. At the moment of our first sighting, there was no wind, but at any moment a treacherous, swiftly-rising breeze, common to the region and the season, might come. Above us, save for the narrow bareness of the ancient slide, the snow lay deep. A long line of little firs, tortured and dwarfed by wind and altitude, strung out to the right of us up the mountain side, offering cover for our approach upon the mighty quarry we had come so far and with so much toil to find. Rifles in hand, we began our climb.

Ah, the tense agony of that ascent! They say that a brave man is he who is afraid, yet goes on to meet that of which he is afraid. Well—I am a brave man, for I went on, though still in my ears rang the memory of that monster's roar. Never day was calmer. For once the Spirit of the Wild withheld a warning breeze to save her children.

During our climb toward our quarry we were cut off from sight of them by the line of stunted firs, but were guided by previously observing the tree line ended just above them. Reaching this point we moved slowly and with

infinite caution clear of the timber line. The snow crust, fortunately, was hard still from the frost of the night before, holding us up and permitting silent movement of our moose-skin feet. Our hearts pounding, breathing fast, we stepped into the clear, afraid perhaps our unbelievable gathering of bears might have departed.

Instead—ah, far more unbelievable sight—not only were they still there, but had lain down all in a cuddling heap and gone to sleep. Not a hundred feet away they rested. It was a situation, I do not think that anyone in hunting annals has previously experienced. They lay in dusky majesty upon a bit of ledge where the brown grass was long. Below the ledge the ground sloped some eight or ten feet to a tiny creek bed.

Death-Speaking Rifles Answer

Yet our hearts were made hard by the age-old hunting instinct of mankind, for all that these great forms lay like a litter of careless puppies. Our two rifles spouted leaden destruction in a single voice. Part of the brown-grey mass leaped to monstrous active life. Two bodies lay still, as though they still slept. It was amazing, a tribute to our aim, this impassivity with which they had exchanged the living sleep to that of death. One has to witness it to believe; otherwise I myself would have expected some tremor, at least some faint spasmodic reaction. The remaining bears fled. Though doubtless still stupid with sleep, they were fully conscious of their inability to cope with men and high-powered rifles. Again rifles spoke with death's intent. The bite of my but slightly-wounding bullet stung the nearest one, changed his flight to fight. I had hit him just as he went down the sharp incline from the ledge toward the little creek. Turning with a speed almost incredible in so large a shape, he charged back straight up the slope at me, teeth bared, his crest above the shoulders bristling, a creature magnificent in his courage and ferocity. He trumpeted just once—threat and defiance and note of war—brave, brave beast!

Even in that moment as the knowledge of my danger made me cool to aim and fire, I paid inward homage to the gameness of my adversary. I shot him in the vital place where neck and shoulder meet. With a queer convulsive motion the beast raised his fore-paws to its face, the action like a hysterical girl giving way to a sudden burst of tears. Then he shuddered, crumpled, lay still.

I looked about me with the dim consciousness of hearing two other shots that had just been fired. The fourth bear lay some twenty yards distant, brought down by my companion's second shot. My companion came towards me, as he did so pointing to his wrist watch: "It's took us thirty seconds, and four of them—and they're grizzlies!" In his voice was that ecstasy of a man when he speaks of sacred things.



Here they come!

WHEN A FLOCK of duck swing into your decoys it's great satisfaction to know that your gun is loaded with the finest shells that money can buy—"Imperial Special Long Range".

It gives you added confidence to know that you can shoot them up to 20 yards further; that the shot will not bunch or string out.

And when you consider these shells are made right in Canada, and do not cost any more than you would pay for a low base imported shell with the ordinary load, that helps a whole lot, too.

Of course, Dominion make shells to suit every purse, and each one is a leader in its class—in fact, there are more Canuck shells sold in Canada than any others.



IMPERIAL
12-16-20 Gauge

CANUCK
10-12-16-20-28 Gauge

FALCON
12 Gauge Only

DOMINION CARTRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL



FROM

Montreal—Oct. 15—S.S. Montrose	to Liverpool
Montreal—Oct. 20—S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec—Oct. 21—S.S. Montclair	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Oct. 22—S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Quebec—Oct. 27—S.S. Empress of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal—Oct. 29—S.S. Melita	to Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 3—S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec—Nov. 5—S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 12—S.S. Metagama	to Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 17—S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec—Nov. 18—S.S. Montclair	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Nov. 19—S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 26—S.S. Montclair	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John—Dec. 1—S.S. Melita	to Belfast, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 7—S.S. Montclair	to Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 15—S.S. Montclair	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John—Dec. 15—S.S. Minnedosa	

Large and Fast Ships, Famous for Superior Service and Comfort.
Reduced Round Trip Rates.

SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS DIRECT FROM WESTERN CANADA TO SHIP'S SIDE
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ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 11. LIST YOUR SALE STOCK AT AN EARLY DATE.
A real opportunity to purchase 3 star boars and rams, also choice grade ewes. For further information write:

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Saws

PERFECT HANDSAW

With Unbreakable Handle

The Ideal Saw for the Odd Jobs on the Farm

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. GALT CANADA

Such is the brief outline of the making of a world's record of its own kind. And yet, somehow, as I walked out of those mountains a few days later, the skins upon my back, I felt a tinge of sadness. I thought of the four great masses of meat lying lonely on the snowy mountain side. In life they had never harmed me! would not have had I lived in these mountains all my days, for it is only the exceptional grizzly, or any wild animal, under exceptional circumstances, that ever attacks a man. I'm sure the big game hunter will not understand my feelings, but those who know the wild things will. And that is why from that day I have only killed for food alone while living in the wilderness. But, being only human, once and awhile, I forget the sadness which overtook me, and relate the incidents of making a record of four grizzlies in thirty seconds.

The Philippine Question

Should independence be granted now?

A SPECIAL representative of President Coolidge, Hon. Carmi Thompson, of Ohio, is in the Philippines, looking into the causes of discontent under American control. That discontent is widespread was pretty clearly demonstrated by the Philippine legislature and senate when they unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution within a week after the arrival of Mr. Thompson, calling on him "to convey to the president the constant and intense desire of the Philippine people for immediate, absolute and complete independence." The same bodies have passed, over the veto of the governor, General Wood, a bill providing for a plebiscite on the subject. The independence leader, Manuel Quezon, reiterated his belief that "it would be better for the Philippine people to be governed by Filipinos, however badly, than to be governed by the Americans, however perfectly."

The most prevalent sentiment in the United States is undoubtedly to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as they are capable of self government. But the matter is not so simple. The natives believe that that time has arrived. Cable despatches from Colonel Thompson's party indicate that he thinks they have already more autonomy than they can effectively handle. Then there is the question of American influence in the far east and the desirability of maintaining military and naval bases.

Rubber—"Ah, There's the Rub"

But there are Americans who believe that the potentialities of the islands for rubber production weigh heavier than all other considerations. The New Republic, of New York, states that some competent Washington observers believe that Colonel Thompson was sent to the Philippines, not to investigate, but to create propaganda in favor of the predetermined policy of keeping the islands for an indefinite period, probably not less than 25 or 50 years, to enable American capital to go in and develop the natural resources—particularly rubber—undisturbed by fear of restrictions imposed by native legislators on their operations or profits.

The natives already are important producers of copra, sugar and hemp, but do not know how to produce rubber. In order to advance this industry rapidly enough to meet the demands of the rubber manufacturers and make them independent of foreign sources, the rubber potentialities of the islands would have to be developed by corporations. Certain rubber interests are demanding that congress amend Philippine land laws so as to enable American concerns to develop rubber on a large scale.

The following extract from the New York Herald Tribune reads like the impassioned appeal of a militant imperialist:

"Independence is an empty dream. So far as the United States alone is concerned it would surrender political and economic advantages of enormous future value. The demand for independence is superficial and machine made. It does not reflect the wishes or interests of the Filipinos, who are better off under our own rule than they ever have been. American opinion has been misled by independista publicity agents, using the clamor for independence for their own ends. We need the Philippines and the Philippines need us. The future of the islands is bound up with permanent American sovereignty."

Meanwhile a friend of Quezon is quoted as saying that what the Filipinos want is not complete severance from the United States, but would prefer the status of Canada or Australia, with a Filipino governor-general. And a former representative of the United States in the Philippine government claims that the principal just grievances of the Filipinos would be remedied by granting them a dominion status something like that enjoyed by the self-governing British Dominions.

NOW DRIVE THE CAR!

Only those who have driven a Dodge Brothers Motor Car BUILT RECENTLY can fully appreciate all that Dodge Brothers have accomplished during the past few months.

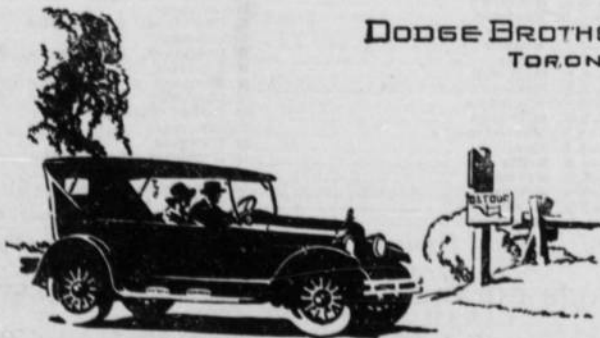
So swiftly has improvement followed improvement, that today the car, to all intents and purposes, is a different and incomparably finer vehicle.

The announcement of smart new body lines and attractive color combinations first attracted general favor. But since then, improvements even more fundamental have been accomplished mechanically.

Drive the car NOW! Observe its impressive new silence, smoothness and elasticity of performance, and you will then begin to realize just how vital and varied these and other later improvements actually are.

Touring Car \$1030—Sedan \$1210—Coupe \$1095
f. o. b. Toronto, taxes to be added

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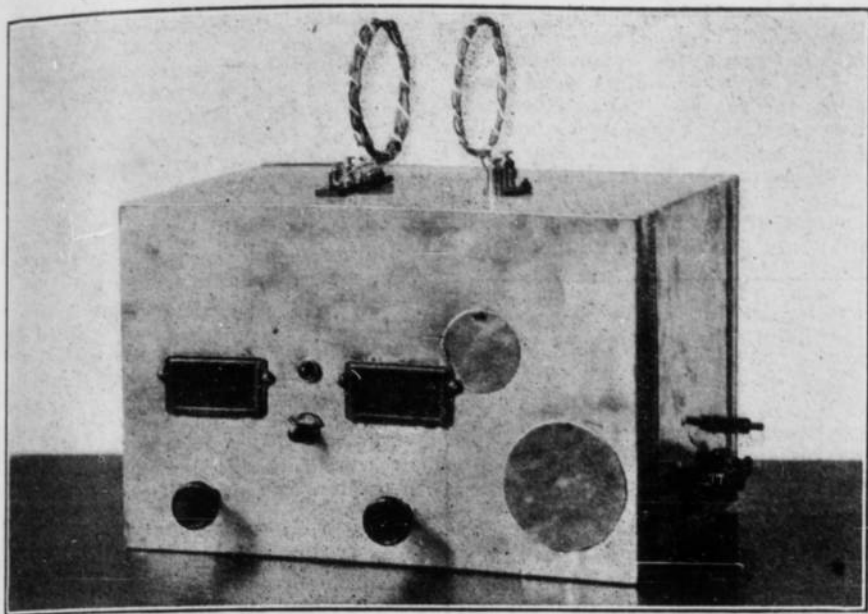
DODGE BROTHERS

MOTOR CARS

MADE IN CANADA

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director, CKY



Short-Wave Set in a Shortbread Can

IN an effort to overcome the effects of local interference and "body capacity," this short-wave receiving set has been enclosed in a tin can which once contained shortbread. The set is of the Reinartz type, designed to receive waves of from 20 to 100 metres. The condensers, grid leak, filament rheostat, etc., are mounted on a hard rubber panel in the usual way, the whole assembly being bolted to the base of the can. Extension shafts of hard rubber tubing are attached to the condensers and project through holes in the lower front of the can. These are turned by means of the two knobs near the bottom of the picture. Above the condenser knobs two square holes have been cut and screened with brass gauze, so that the operator may see the dial markings, the dials being of the "Marco" type and illuminated with a six-volt bulb supplied with current from the "A" battery. The negative connections of the "A" and "B" batteries are grounded to the tin case, to which the usual earth attachment is made. The primary coil, to the right on the top of the set, has one end joined to the case. The other end of the coil goes to a binding post, which is insulated from the case and to which the antenna lead is connected. While at present there is more code than music to be heard on the low wave lengths, certain U.S. stations, notably WGY and KDKA, are transmitting concerts on waves below the 100 metre line. It is likely that the shorter waves will become more popular as the longer bands are more crowded and as certain engineering difficulties are overcome.

Winnipeg Radio Show

"A furniture exhibition!" Such was the description given me by many visitors to the show who were disappointed at finding little of educative interest to the general public and practically nothing which could not be seen on the floors of our local radio stores. Beautiful walnut cabinets were displayed in profusion, and in many cases the complicated internal works of multi-tube sets were exposed to view. This was all right in its way, as the average radio buyer is probably becoming more interested in exterior finish, interior evidences that he is getting his money's worth and assurances that the outfit will work, rather than in knowing how and why it will fill the house with music. After all, automobiles are being bought and run every day by people whose understanding of internal combustion principles is limited to the belief that gasoline will explode if they drop lighted matches in it. Nevertheless, one could not help feeling that the radio show might have been made more attractive by the inclusion of a number of educational features. A room might have been set aside for a series of talks on the history and development of radio, illus-

trated by lantern slides and practical experiments. I would like to wager that such a feature would have been crowded to the doors all the time.

Shielded Sets

One thing particularly noticeable at the show was the predominance of shielded sets, that is receiving sets entirely enclosed in metal cases. Shielding is not a new idea. Electrical apparatus was shielded years before radio became an accomplished fact. Mr. Marconi's early coherer sets were enclosed in grounded iron boxes. When the coherer was replaced by the magnetic detector and the crystal, shielded sets went out of style. Some time after the introduction of vacuum tube receivers, when regenerative outfits became popular, the shielding principle came back in the form of a metal sheet placed behind the front panel. The sheet was grounded and it eliminated, more or less, the annoying effects of "body capacity," making it possible for the operator to remove his hands from the dials without losing the station he had so carefully tuned in. Shielding was carried further as receiving sets improved. The entire inner surfaces of cabinets were lined with tin-foil or aluminum, and now we have sets in which each condenser, transformer and tube is enclosed in a separate metal box. Not only are body-capacity effects prevented, but interaction between the various parts within the set itself is reduced to a minimum. As a result, such sets are extremely selective. Local broadcasting stations can be tuned out in three or four degrees on the dial. Listeners who used to condemn their local station because it could be heard over the entire range of their dials are now realizing that the "broadness" was not in the transmitter but in their own receivers. Thoroughly shielded sets of the modern type should be useful in localities where there is much interference from lighting plants, etc. A great deal of such interference is usually picked up by coils within the set rather than by the aerial. Enclosing the coils in grounded metallic cases overcomes this trouble.

Amateur Exhibits

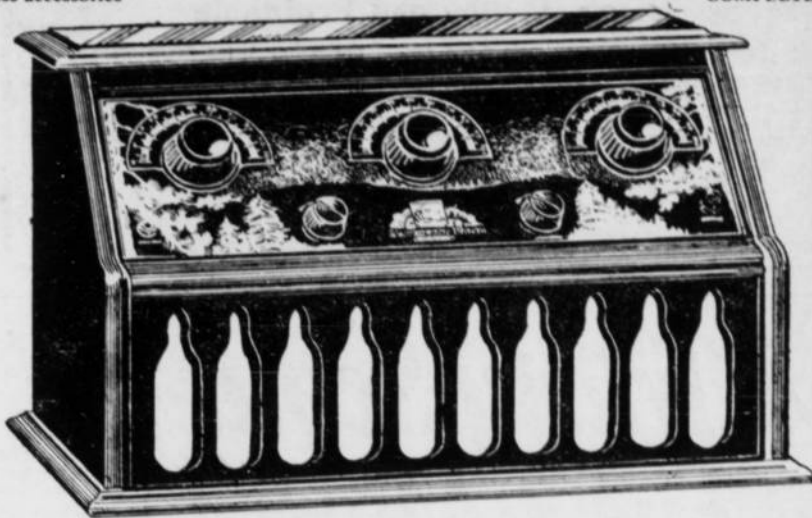
There were very few home-built sets exhibited this year, but those which did appear reflected great credit upon their makers. It was noticeable that the largest crowds were always to be found near the non-commercial exhibits, indicating that a show put on by amateur organizations might be a much greater success than the regular commercial affair. There was some misapprehension as to the purpose and ownership of the show. The names of the American Radio Relay League, the Winnipeg Radio Traffic Association and the Manitoba Radio Association, were given such prominence as to suggest that these amateur organizations sponsored the show and derived profit from it. As a matter of fact, it was

\$90 The NORTHLAND \$135

less accessories

MODEL C

COMPLETE



Loud Speaker Enclosed—14 inches high, 22 inches wide 15 inches deep

A Northland 5-Tube Radio Set built in a beautiful walnut cabinet, with an exceptionally loud, true-toned loud speaker, all in the one cabinet. Thoroughly tested and guaranteed.

Gold-etched Celoron panel and pointer dials. Equipped with Straight-Line-Frequency condensers that evenly space stations over the dials. Has volume to spare on farthest stations. Large, heavy Audio Transformers that ensure powerful pure tone qualities. Extremely selective. Cuts out a powerful local station within two degrees on the dials. Equipped with a wonderfully true-toned Spartan Loud Speaker.

Picks up the most distant stations with wonderful volume.

ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED WHEN SOLD COMPLETE

5 CTX 201A Cleartron Tubes
2 Large size 45-volt "B" Batteries
1 44-volt "C" Battery
100 Amp. Hr. Storage "A" Battery
Aerial Kit, Ground and Phone Plug

Direct from Factory Representative to you. Immediate Delivery.

Write for literature covering the new 1927 Northland Receivers.

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AN INVESTMENT with Continuous Profits

To the farmer a Westinghouse Radio Set can be made a source of continuous cash returns. In the Westinghouse files are many letters from Canadian farmers telling how they have been able to plan their work for greatest profit by means of the accurate weather reports received.

Others tell of sales of produce at top prices through market reports. Many tell of varied and unusual instances where one report received on their Westinghouse Radio has more than paid for the set.

From the viewpoint of entertainment a Westinghouse Radio Set is a wise investment. Holding the family together by daily programs of the best in entertainment is well worth the moderate price.

The name Westinghouse is your permanent guarantee of supreme excellence in radio sets and radio equipment.

Visit your nearest local Westinghouse Dealer. He will be glad to demonstrate a set to suit your requirements.

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Louden Steel Pens Keep Your Stock Healthy and Profitable

Keep your animals clean and contented—and you're well on the way to having healthy, profitable animals—Louden Steel Pens are a big help—they provide animals with the needed clean, comfortable quarters, protecting them from injury. There are Louden pens for bulls, maternity pens, calf pens and hog pens. Our illustrated catalogue tells all about them. Write us for it at the address below.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
145 Crimea Street - Guelph, Ontario

the professional effort of an enterprising exhibition company with headquarters at Toronto. By what I saw during our radio week in Winnipeg, I am convinced that amateur clubs are capable of putting on a show of their own which would be something of an eye-opener. There should, by all means, be space for commercial exhibits, but show promoters should not overlook the fact that human interest centres more in the crudest home-made receiving set than in the handsomest piece of factory-built furniture.

Broadcasting

The cost of this feature was shared by CKY and the following advertisers:

The Canadian National Carbon Co. (Eveready Batteries); The Dominion Battery Co. (Reliable Batteries); The Burgess Battery Co. of Niagara Falls, Ont.; The Burgess Dry Cell Co. of Winnipeg; The Stewart Warner Radio Distributors; J. A. Banfield Ltd.; and the Canadian National Railways (CNRW). Checkers by radio proved one of the most attractive features of the entire show, several hundred people being crowded into the rooms in which the games were played. G. H. Collins, Manitoba champion, won an exciting game from R. Thompson, checker editor of the Free Press, closely followed by the audience in each room where a large master board was hung on the wall. On another occasion, E. O. Rathbone, ex-champion of Manitoba, played to a draw with G. E. Griffiths, president of the Manitoba Checker Association. A game between H. Norman—an old timer who came West in 1878, and who has several times held the championship—and G. H. Collins, was spoiled by a false move.

More Radio Checkers

So popular is this game becoming, according to our mail bag, that it has been decided to broadcast more contests during the coming winter. For the benefit of readers who may not have kept by them a copy of The Guide dated June 15 last, the method of numbering the squares on the board so as to be able to follow these games by radio is shown below:

	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	
	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	

The black counters are placed upon squares 1 to 12 and the white upon squares 21 to 32. Black makes the first move. If he moves from square 9 to square 14, the move is announced thus: "Black moves 9, 14," and so on throughout the game. By the way, a kind newspaper man has said that I invented the game. Someone will be crediting me one of these days with the invention of plowing or knitting. The playing of chess and checkers by cable and telegraph is almost as old as telegraphy. The game was played by wireless telegraph between ships at sea at least a dozen years ago. So far as broadcasting it by radio in Canada is concerned, I believe CKY has the record, that is all.

Fixing a Pulley

If the rope jams in the pulley at your mast-head, or if the rope breaks off short, as it is liable to do sometimes, you may lower the mast and fix the trouble or you may climb as far up as you can go with safety and hook a second pulley to the loop or screw-eye holding the original. I solved the problem recently by bending a four-inch nail through the eye of a new pulley, making a hook, passing a new halyard over the wheel, attaching the pulley to the end of a long pole so that the hook hung well out, climbing up the mast, "wangling" the pole until the hook was steered into the loop of wire at the mast-head, jerking the pole clear of the pulley and then climbing down with two ends of a nice new rope in my hand. Up, then, went the old aerial again, and—Oh, boy, wasn't it a grand and glorious feeling! If the old pulley had been attached to a hook in the first place, it might have been poked off with the pole, refilled with new rope and put back into place. Note—always hang your pulley with a hook, so that you can knock it off when necessary and re-hook it when the job is done.

A Trusty Scout at Every Market



King Radio No. 62
A Six tube super-receiver with a Single Dial Station Selector. Completely shielded. In handsome cabinet, two-tone finish. Wood panel to match the cabinet. Price without accessories, \$130.

King Radio No. 61
Three Dial control. Stabilized circuit. Six tubes. Price without accessories, \$85.

"Most Radio Per Dollar"

KING RADIO

CAN BE BOUGHT ON CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN

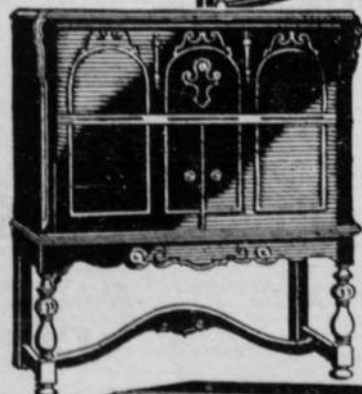
King Radio No. 61-H

Same chassis as King Receiver No. 61. Three-dial control. Six tubes. Stabilized circuit. Two stages radio frequency, detector, three stages audio. In high-boy or console cabinet of handsome design with built-in speaker and space for batteries, etc. Price, without accessories, \$175.



King Radio No. 63

Same chassis as King Radio No. 62. Genuine Peerless Reproducer built in. Gives amazing results on the "lost frequencies" which the average speaker does not reproduce. Console cabinet of surpassing beauty with space for batteries, etc. Price, without accessories, \$270.



KING NEUTRODYNE MINNERS

Registered. Licensed by Independent Radio Manufacturers, Inc. Pat. Feb. 26, 1924 and Mar. 25, 1924. Hazeltine Pat. Nos. 238, 128 and 238, 894. Other Patents pending.

King Neutrodyne No. 10*

Five tube, two stages radio, two stages audio. Black panel, three-dial control. Price, without accessories, \$100.

YOU can't afford to keep a man at every market to keep you in daily touch with prices. But you can afford a radio. And the radio will give you the prices every day—many of them twice a day—and from 24 to 48 hours sooner than you can get them any other way!

When you want to know "Where shall I ship?" your radio will give you the profitable answer. In every province almost half the farmers reporting showed actual cash savings and profits from their radio. If you haven't a reliable radio you are losing money, and shutting your family away from the news and entertainment of half the world.

In this complete King Line there is a set to suit your taste and your pocketbook. Hear them at your dealer. Or write for booklet of information, "Picking Profits from the Air" and name of nearest store.

King Quality Products, Ltd. Bridgeburg, Ont.

For Twenty Years Master Makers of Precision Products

"Picking Profits from the Air"

KING QUALITY PRODUCTS, LTD., BRIDGEBURG, ONT.

Send me your free King Radio booklet "Picking Profits from the Air" with name of nearest King Radio dealers. No cost or obligation.

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Makes Hens Lay!

Keep your poultry in healthy, vigorous condition with

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YEAST FOOD for POULTRY



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Rich in vitamins which stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer. Send for free booklet. E. W. GILLET CO. LTD. Toronto, Canada.

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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
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Write for Our Free Blackleg Booklet.

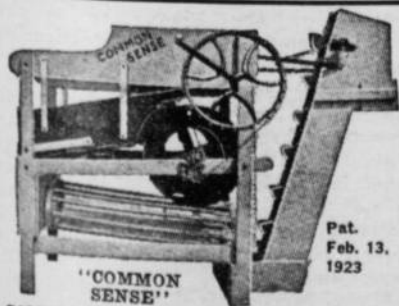
YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAYIN OR THOROUGHPIN
but you can clean them off promptly with



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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.



Pat.
Feb. 13,
1923

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The latest, fastest and best. Will separate Wild Oats and other foul seeds from Oats or any other grain. For market or seed cleaning. Double capacity of other mills of same size. Durability of rolls guaranteed. Write direct to:

COMMON SENSE FANNING MILL CO. LTD.
REGINA, or Head Office, Alliston, Ont.

Animal Food For Poultry

When cold weather cuts down the insect supply hens require some other source of egg and flesh builder

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

MOST of our domestic animals are strictly herbivorous; the horse, the cow, the sheep, all require only vegetable foods. This misleads many people into thinking that poultry and pigs are the same way, and that if their hens have a plentiful supply of grain and grit, nothing further is needed.

Hens and pigs are like man himself—that is omnivorous, requiring both animal and vegetable food for best health. The odd part of it is that it is not just protein that is wanted, but animal protein. Plant products rich in vegetable proteins, such as peas, alfalfa leaves and bran, while possessing some usefulness as a source of protein, do not have the same power to stimulate body-growth and egg-production that animal proteins have.

Perhaps the best clue to the demands of any domesticated animal is to be found in its choice of foods when in the wild state. Birds, it is well known, live on seeds and insects. The wise poultryman feeds a ration to correspond, with grains in place of small seeds, and beef-scrap in place of insects.

There are two substitutes for beef-scrap in supplying the animal protein requirement of poultry. One is milk, which can be used either in the form of skim-milk or buttermilk. The other is tankage, another product of the packers' plants, but of a cheaper grade. The milk products are easy to feed in summer, but not so easy to feed in the cold of winter. Beef-scrap and tankage, on the other hand, are usually simply mixed with the dry mash, and thus give little trouble to feed and are reliable.

Experimenters Unanimous

I have never yet seen a report of an experiment comparing lots receiving grain only and lots receiving some form of protein supplement which did not show a great advantage in favor of the latter. The difference in the number of eggs laid is not a small one either. Usually the addition of one or both of these enabled the hens to lay double or nearly double the number they would otherwise have laid. Or, in other words, the lack of provision for animal proteins will cause a loss of nearly half the possible egg yield. Surely this is a sufficient difference to cause every poultry keeper to add some form of animal protein to the ration he feeds his layers.

The pity of it is that this possible limiting factor is actually causing a huge loss to the poultry industry of the country. Not one flock in ten is receiving a protein supplement beyond an occasional inadequate dish of milk in the summer-time and the insects that they can catch. Not one in 20 is receiving the proportion of protein that is fed by poultry experts.

There is good cause, then, for our previous statement that this is the commonest mistake made in poultry keeping over the country, and also for another statement, that it is about as serious a mistake as could be made.

Facts and figures speak more convincingly than mere generalizations, therefore I shall quote in detail the results of one experiment with poultry feeds. In addition to giving the increase in egg yields, it also gives the increase in cost of the newer ration—for, of course, the

protein-rich feeds cost more, and this increased cost reduces the apparent profit due to the greater egg yield. This experiment, one made at Scott, Sask., is merely a sample of many.

Seventy-eight Barred Rock pullets were divided into three lots of 26 each, and for 90 days one lot received no protein supplement, the second received beef-scrap and the third received milk.

Due to the expense of the beef-scrap and the milk, the cost of feeding was higher for the last two lots than for the first, amounting to 29 cents per bird in the grain pen, 33 cents per bird in the beef-scrap pen and 34 cents per bird in the milk pen.

The pullets in the grain pen averaged 10 eggs each during the 90 days of the test, those in the beef-scrap pen averaged 17 eggs each, and those in the milk pen 19 eggs each.

Putting these two sets of results together in the form of a cost-of-production, it cost 33 cents a dozen to produce eggs with the pure grain ration, 23 cents a dozen with the beef-scrap ration, and 21 cents with the milk ration.

How to Feed

This experiment shows the great advantage of either of the protein supplements over the straight grain ration, but is also shows an advantage of milk over beef-scrap. As a matter of fact, the real recommendation is that all flocks receive both. When an unlimited supply of milk is before the hens, the proportion of beef-scrap in the ration can be reduced from 20% to 10% or even 8%. But some should be retained, as it is thought that hens do not receive enough protein in the milk alone, for the dry matter of milk is nearly 50% sugar. If milk is the only protein food, care must be taken that the flock consumes enough of it. They will not do so unless milk is the only drink available, and unless all wet mashes are moistened with milk instead of water.

It is altogether likely that beef-scrap and milk are a little different in the food elements they furnish, the beef-scrap being a little the better for protein, and milk being the better for vitamins and bone-building material.

Tankage is another protein feed available. It contains all the elements that beef-scrap contains, but for some reason is less palatable than beef-scrap. Probably this lesser palatability is the reason for the usual reduction in egg yield when beef-scrap is replaced by tankage. A few tests, however, have shown tankage to give just as good results, and at any rate, a small proportion might be mixed with the beef-scrap to cheapen the ration.

While all poultry need protein of some kind, there is a difference in the demands of the various kinds. Turkeys, because of their wandering habits, secure a greater share of free protein in the shape of grasshoppers and other insects than do hens. It is also probable that there is a difference between the breeds of poultry in this respect, the light breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas wandering far out into the fields in search of tit-bits, but the heavy breeds remaining close to the barn to fill themselves up on grain, and to grow too fat to lay as a consequence.



If Thomas Scaife's hens show a disposition to set after the season for hatching is past, they are incarcerated in this jail made of laths. Grain, scenery and sow thistles is the diet they get, and after four or five days picking their way about on the slatted floor they go back to work.

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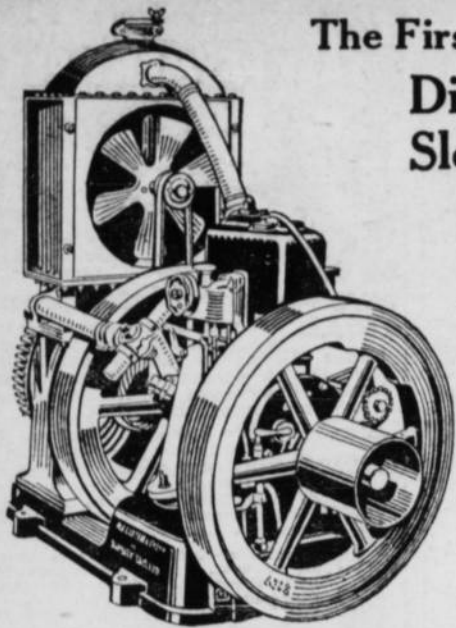
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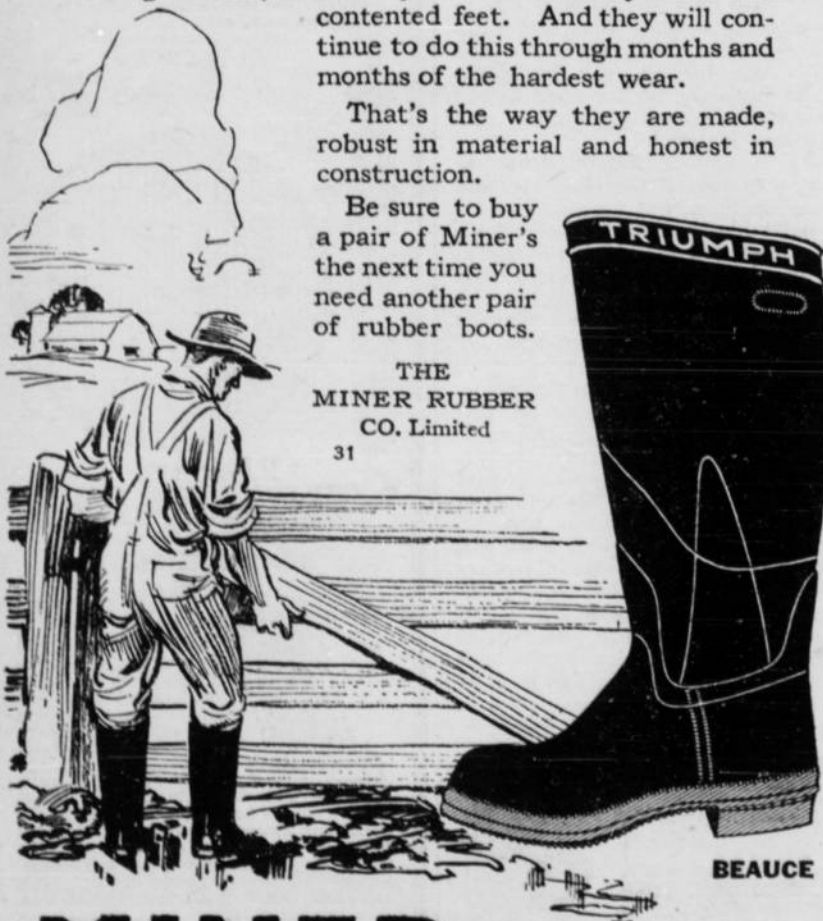
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A Village Postmaster's Garden



Pine and Spruce planted 1912



Small fruits in profusion

JOHN Craig is postmaster at Netherhill, Sask., a few miles east of Kindersley. As the train pulls in to the station from the west the passengers notice a square of a few acres surrounded by a healthy-looking tree growth. These trees and the fruit and vegetables that grow within their protecting shelter are Mr. Craig's special care and pride.

The pine and spruce were planted in 1912. The illustration shows how they look today. At first their growth was slow, but now that they have their root systems well established, they are coming along in fine shape. Mr. Craig likes the Russian poplar and also considers the ash a good tree. The Manitoba maple he has found freezes back and bushes out instead of growing up. In among the trees there is now a real forest floor. The dead leaves cover the ground and grass and weed growth has been eliminated. Rabbits, rather than frost or drought, have been the greatest enemy to the trees. They are, said Mr. Craig, especially fond of ash.

The fruit garden, when I saw it about the middle of July, showed a profusion of ripening red and white currants. Mr. Craig has found the climate rather dry for strawberries. He had raspberries but made the mistake of not covering them, and they winter killed. Some Sapa and Opata plum trees from one firm killed out but some ordered from another firm are holding up and look as if they will come through alright. Vegetables and flowers looked well in spite of the prolonged dry weather.

Mr. Craig is a real pioneer. He was in the district years before the steel arrived. He is still a pioneer, experimenting with trees and fruits, flowers and vegetables, endeavoring to find out what kinds are best suited to the soil and climate of his district. His soil is rather light and the climate dry but he has amply demonstrated that certain kinds of fruits and all the standard kinds of trees will do well there if properly tended.

Why Not a Shelter Belt?

By JOHN GLAMBECK

READERS of The Guide will perhaps remember that a couple of years ago I wrote an article telling of my success in growing small and big fruit on my farm at Milo, Alberta. Since then I have tried out several new sorts with much success, and I feel sure there are great surprises ahead of us along the line of fruit growing on the prairies of Western Canada. Last fall I again harvested a splendid crop of both crab apples, plums and a few standard Russian apples. And while I do not like to be boasting, I feel that it is up to those of us who have experimented and proved what can be done to tell it to the rest of the farmers and encourage them to do likewise.

The ex-president of the United Farm Women of Alberta visited my orchard last summer. I was away at the time, but she made the statement to the woman showing her the trees, that she was going right home to get her garden in shape for tree planting, for what Glambeck could do she could. Now that is the right way to look at it. What I have done others can do. It is so simple and easy, and those who don't try are making a sad mistake.

A Sad Truth

It is to the women specially I am addressing this. I know they all like trees, fruit and flowers, and they are the ones who are suffering most from the bareness of the bald-headed prairie. The men, yes, there are many honorable exceptions, but most of them care nothing about trees, they like to have good fences, a fine big barn and out-buildings, and some of them even like a nice house, but when it comes to trees, well they are not interested. They claim they have no time to bother with them, that they are nothing but a nuisance, anyway. A woman in a way-out district wrote me some time ago that she had been nagging her husband for three years, trying to get him to plow up a piece for a garden

near the house, but so far she had not been able to move him.

A short time ago I read a big advertisement in a Danish paper, published in the States, where some big land owners invited settlers to come to Canada. Among other things it stated that every farmer in Western Canada was independent, and every farm woman happy. Both statements are incorrect. There are many farmers who are not independent, and in my travels over the prairies I have met quite a few farm women who were not happy with their lot. It was not that they were exactly suffering from want of the necessities of life, but they were lonesome for some of the things they used to enjoy in their old homes, and among these were the absence of trees and flowers. Even the wild prairie flowers had been plowed under in the campaign for bigger wheat fields.

Good Medicine for Blues

There are things which the struggling prairie farmer cannot buy for his wife, but he can at least break up a little ground around the buildings and set out a few trees. There is nothing better for the blues, the average prairie farmer's wife gets occasionally, than to go out in her garden, after breakfast, listening to the birds singing in the grove, or to look at the flowering shrubs or bulbs, or apple and plum trees in blossom, and if her husband is too busy working in the field to put much time in the garden the average women enjoy doing a little herself cultivating the flowers and vegetables.

Many farmers will tell you that it doesn't pay to bother with vegetables and fruit; that for a few bushels of wheat they can buy all they need in the store. Perhaps. But they usually forget the buying of it, and then there is nothing the women appreciate more than to be able to go out into their own garden and gather fresh fruit and vegetables.

To every farm woman who is still suffering from treeless surroundings my advice is this: Go after that husband of yours, keep nagging at him, give him no peace until he plows up some ground around the buildings for trees. Shelter trees you can obtain free of charge by applying to Norman Ross, superintendent of the Government Forest Division, Indian Head, Sask., and when you receive the trees, if your husband is busy, turn out the whole family and make a tree-planting bee.

Go At It Peacemeal

While all buildings should be protected by trees it is not necessary to do it in one year; take it in easy stages. Start by plowing a strip on the west and north side of your house and be sure the strip is wide enough so you will have room for fruit trees, small fruit and vegetables inside it. Don't plant the first row of trees any closer to the fence than eight feet, this will enable you to keep the outside cultivated and keep the grass out of the grove, and don't forget the cultivating the first four or five years. An hour's work with a one-horse cultivator between the trees a few times between May and August 1, is all there is necessary.

I would not advise planting out apple and plum trees until your shelter-belt is at least three years old. But with the smaller fruits such as strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, shrubs and flowers it is not absolutely necessary to wait that long, they do fairly well in the open or with a row or two of sunflowers to shade in the late summer.

When you get ready to purchase nursery stock you should be very careful about getting the hardiest stock possible. Get something that has been tested out to stand the Western Canada climate. Beware of glib-tongued nursery salesmen showing you pictures of fine fruits which is unsuited for this climate. It stands to reason that most of the stock raised in Eastern Canada, British Columbia or the south, will be too tender for the prairies. I sometimes meet farmers who tell me that they tried to grow apples and plums but their trees froze back and died. Those people who have tried and failed are usually the hardest ones to convince. They have been "stung" once. Of course it might not always have been the fault of the nursery stock, it might have been poorly planted, but usually the stock was not hardy enough.

Reliable Stock Available

But why take any chances? We have, today, in the prairie provinces, farmers like the late Mr. Stevenson, of Morden, Manitoba, who have devoted years experimenting with hardy fruit trees. We have governmental experimental stations where advice can be had, and we have nurserymen breeding up hardy stock suitable for our climate. I do not claim that fruit growing in Western Canada will ever be a paying commercial proposition. If you want to grow fruit to sell for a living, go to British Columbia. In Western Canada you must depend on growing wheat, or some other standard prairie products to make a living, but at the same time, I claim, based on personal experience, that practically every farmer, if he lives outside the worst part of the dry area, can have the joy of growing most of his own fruit, and don't forget that my trees have been grown on dry land, only 20 miles north of the so-called dry area.

If you have irrigation you have an advantage over me and no earthly excuse for not growing trees. In conclusion I will say that I don't claim to know it all. There are many things yet to be tried out along the line of fruit growing, other growers may have experimented and found sorts hardy which I know nothing about. But among the various sorts I have tried I have found some absolutely hardy and dependable to grow under our climatic conditions if you will plant them right, and to any farmer or farm women, particularly in Alberta, who is interested enough to write me, I shall cheerfully give the name of stock I have found dependable to plant, and tell where I have procured them.



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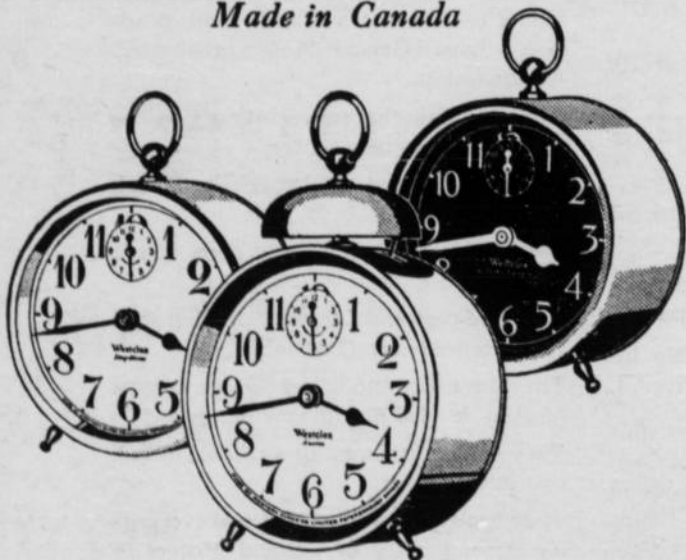
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After the Votes were Counted

Continued from Page 4

tried their political fortune in this election, but were ungallantly defeated by their male opponents. Miss Macphail will therefore remain as the special advocate in the House for the women of Canada. As the sole representative of the talkative sex she takes her part with credit, even in a company of 245, most of whom are there because they are good talkers.

Which calls to mind that little story in which J. J. Morrison figures. J. J. called at the Macphail home one afternoon to discuss U.F.O. matters with the distinguished daughter of the house. The Toronto train leaves Ceylon, the local railway station, shortly after five and his time was limited. Now Dougal



Wm. Irvine is now a dirt-farmer at Wetaskiwin

Macphail, the head of the house, is an auctioneer as well as a farmer, and quite able to contribute his full share to any conversation that is raging in his vicinity. On this occasion he was doing all the talking and the U.F.O. business was not getting its share of attention. Agnes tried to break in a few times but with signal unsuccess. At last the mother came to the rescue. "Father," she pleaded, "listen to Agnes!" "Mother," replied the old man, with meaning emphasis, "I've listened to Agnes."

Miss Macphail's Majority Increased

Miss Macphail ran the election as a straight U.F.O. candidate, with no Progressive or other affiliations. She voted against the King government 40 times in the 65 divisions of the last session. The election spoiled a nice little trip she had planned to Europe this summer, but she will be able to make it next year. There will be four U.F.O. and Progressive members from Ontario in the next parliament, two of them with Liberal entanglements.

The most ardent admirers of the Drury regime, which for a brief spell occupied the treasury benches in Ontario, never credited Beniah Bowman, minister of lands, forests and mines, with being a tower of strength to the farmer government. Yet he was one of the members of the cabinet who survived the debacle which overtook that government in 1923. Now he has again demonstrated the unaccountable whims of political fortune by calmly resigning from the provincial legislature and walking all over George Breckern Nicholson, in East Algoma. Nicholson was the most irrepressible talker in the last couple of parliaments and on the stump he talked too much. Hence he is succeeded by the Hon Beniah, who can't talk at all. Some men are elected for what they say; others for what their opponents say.

Col. Harry Mullins flared out in the political firmament last fall as the honorable member for Marquette. Down East they had never heard of him, but they had heard of Marquette. It had been represented by Hon. T. A. Crerar from Union Government days until his retirement from politics previous to the last election. Col. Harry didn't need anything like that to make him famous in the West however. There are few better known or better liked figures on the great plains than the breezy and affable rancher and cattle exporter. It was not his first essay into the political field either, for away back in the last century he was elected to the Manitoba legislature for Russell. But though he talked like a Progressive on the Hudson Bay Railway when it was discussed in the House last spring he has now been defeated by a Progressive-Liberal and a lawyer at that. It's pretty tough to be elected for five



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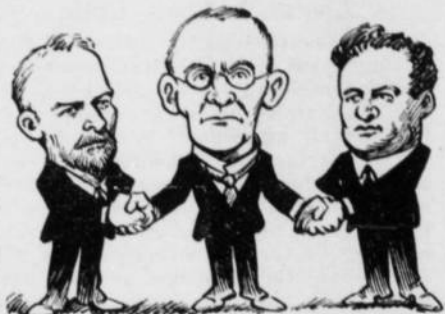
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years and then have to sit around helplessly and see things get all balled up so that you only sit for a few months.

And Bill Irvine, of Calgary—beg pardon, Wetaskiwin—is back a full fledged M.P. again. This time however, it is not as a Labor M.P., but as a U.F.A. with Labor trimmings. After his defeat last fall he got himself a farm up in the north, and has been there long enough already to qualify as a candidate and lick an old-timer. He put on a whirlwind campaign and when it comes to making speeches he takes the dust from nobody. The House will now hear more about the Major Douglas scheme of credit reform. He will have quite a time making all the members understand it. Douglas himself tried to get it through the heads of the parliamentary committee on banking and currency in 1922, but the more he explained it the more puzzled they looked. Perhaps if Douglas understood the scheme a little better



Woodsworth and Heaps welcome Adshead as a fifty per cent. addition to the Labor party

himself he wouldn't have so much trouble getting others to see through it.

Where Irvine lost out last October, H. B. Adshead won out this September. He is a Labor man with U.F.A. trimmings, and got great support from the embattled farmers of that part of East Calgary, which spreads out over the landscape. His election brings the membership of the Labor group in the House up to three, an increase, as Woodsworth has remarked, of 50 per cent.

One thing about Labor in western cities is that it votes for Labor. In Toronto the Labor candidates were both defeated, and one of them contributed his deposit to the Dominion treasury. Down there Labor talks socialism but votes Tory. But just as Toronto is the Tory capital of the Dominion so Winnipeg is the Labor capital. It has a whole batch of Labor representatives in the Manitoba legislature. In Winnipeg, Labor, with its outposts in Calgary and other cities, more nearly resembles the Old Country Labor party than anything else we have in Canada. It has its upper fringe of intellectuals too. They may not be literary lights like George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, but they have their university degrees. And they can talk. Woodsworth and Irvine and Ivans all had pulpit experience before they drifted into the Labor movement and politics.

Rhodes Scholar Elected

Winnipeg South Centre won some recognition in this election. It is the largest constituency in the West, and was won by Jos. T. Thorson, who turned and adverse majority of 4,962 into a favorable one of 512 for the Liberal cause. He is said to be the first Rhodes Scholar to go to Ottawa. Shades of Cecil Rhodes, whose plan was to pick out the best all round men in our universities, give them two years at Oxford or Cambridge and develop a school of Imperial statesmen, have we had to wait for a quarter of a century to have one elected to the House of Commons! Mr. Thorson is of Icelandic descent, and has been dean of the Manitoba law school. Despatches from Ottawa have mentioned his name among those who may be selected for cabinet rank.

The result of the election is just about as the farmers of the West should like it. King can carry on but he is half a dozen short of a clear majority. If he doesn't get down to brass tacks and bring down a real program of legislation, as he did last winter, the westerners can make it hot for him. Outside the two historic parties there are

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34 members. True, they are pretty well split up into groups. There are U.F.O., Progressive-Liberals, Liberal-Progressives and Progressives with Conservative leanings. There are U.F.A. U.F.A.-Labor and Labor-U.F.A. There are straight Laborites and straight Independents. And there is Mr. Bourassa.

But there is an overwhelming majority in the House who want more Robb budgets, who believe the governor-general should take the premier's advice no matter who that premier is, who want the Crow's Nest agreement left alone, the Hudson Bay Railway completed with all despatch, the Customs Department regenerated, the National Railways kept out of politics and the Grain Act amended along the lines of the Campbell amendment. The majority want all these things, and they could get them all—if it wasn't for the Senate. And the Senate had better not fly too high or the majority may take a notion to give it an overhauling.

Livestock Pools Unite

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Marketing Association, better known as the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool, and the Saskatchewan Hog Pool, have reached an agreement by which they are to be merged. The hog pool was started under the auspices of the Farmers' Union before amalgamation with the Grain Growers' Association. The merging of the two organizations will strengthen the position of the livestock pool from an operating standpoint.

The livestock pool is now half-way toward its objective of 1,000 car loads a year, and it has been decided to launch a province-wide campaign in October to complete the sign-up. To strengthen the financial position of the pool and to enable it to acquire handling and processing facilities, the livestock pool contract has been revised to make provision for deductions not exceeding 2 per cent. of the gross receipts from the sale of livestock. Immediately the objective has been attained the provisional board will make arrangements for the election of a permanent board of directors. Five delegates will be elected in each of the seven districts into which the province will be divided for the purpose of the pool.

An advisory committee consisting of G. H. Williams, Seamans, representing the Hog Pool, and J. G. Robertson, representing the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, has been appointed to the pool.

Warning Is Issued

W. R. Wood, formerly secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, now secretary of the Manitoba Temperance Alliance, has issued the following warning against the signing of a petition now being circulated in Manitoba, and asking for a loosening up of the liquor legislation of the province:

"The people of Manitoba in town and country are being solicited to sign a petition—ostensibly for the stopping of bootlegging and the saving of the boys and girls—and hundreds are signing it.

"The petition in reality asks for the passing of an act opening legal sale of beer, by private parties and for private profit, through 10 distinct channels outside of government control. It is the absolute negation of the government control principle, providing for sale of beer in clubs, at banquets, in groceries, as well as in beer parlors and hotels, and reducing the age limit to include among purchasers boys and girls of 18. Every citizen ought to be on guard and refuse to be a party to further debauching Manitoba to enrich the brewers."



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This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the throat tickle and heals the irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

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Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry, dead hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package.

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New Co-operative Plan

A despatch from Washington states that a new plan for the co-operative marketing of agricultural products has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

Producers, under this plan, would organize into wheat pools, cotton pools, and pools for other crops. Organically, it is a broad extension of co-operative marketing, as numbers of co-operatives would unite in a pool of their crop, withholding it from the market if conditions are not satisfactory.

In its financial aspects it is an extension of the basic idea contained in so-called agriculture credit corporations. Farmers cannot get money directly now from the intermediate credit banks for other than marketing purposes, but are required to organize an agricultural credit corporation.

The credit bands lend money to these corporations at 4 or 4½ per cent. and the corporation lends it to the farmer at 5½ or 6 per cent., the profit of 1½ per cent. going for overhead expenses. There are over 100 of these corporations now functioning.

In the financial arrangements the pool would occupy the place of the credit corporation, as under the present system. Jardine explained that the plan would be worked out under legislation the administration presented to congress last session, which was turned down, providing a loan fund of \$100,000,000 to aid co-operative marketing.

"The federal government," said Mr. Jardine, "would lend money at 4 per cent. to a central co-operative agency. This agency would lend the money to pools in various parts of the country at 6 per cent., and the 2 per cent. profit would be put into a sinking fund for overhead expenses and emergency purposes.

"The central agency, managed by competent leaders, would study domestic and world markets, seasonal demands, etc., it would supply information and management for its organization, just as a central office of any large corporation does for its branch offices.

Would Stabilize Prices

"Pools would be around commodities. By purchasing a sufficient amount of the total production of any commodity each year, the co-operative association would be able to stabilize prices, cause a steady flow of any commodity to the best markets, and check dumping."

The pools, he said, would have collective bargaining power, similar to that in industry.

"A wheat co-operative, with a central sales agency, located at one of our great terminal centres, that had in its possession a hundred to two hundred million bushels of wheat, would be a powerful incentive in stabilizing prices, in avoiding gluts, and in getting back to the farmers the maximum amount of money," Mr. Jardine said. "It won't be necessary for farmers to control the entire output of any commodity in order to wield a powerful influence in the markets, but co-operation will not get the wheat grower very far if five or ten thousand co-operatives try to operate independently of each other. They must organize a central sales agency, if they expect to have any influence in the market and to provide for themselves bargaining power."

Twelve years ago, according to the deputy minister of highways of Ontario, 59 per cent. of the traffic of that province was horse-drawn, and 41 per cent. motor-driven. Now motor traffic is 98 per cent. of the total and 2 per cent. is horse-drawn. There are 400,000 cars licensed and 120 motor bus firms operate 3,000 commercial busses in the province. Since the advent of the motor car the province has spent \$94,000,000 on highway improvement. So far motor licenses have brought \$29,000,000 in revenue and the gasoline tax is yielding about \$3,000,000 a year.

In the new city of Canberra, capital of Australia, all mercantile business will be done through the co-operative store. The government has so ordered it. The new parliament buildings will be ready for occupancy next year, and the store will be ready also.



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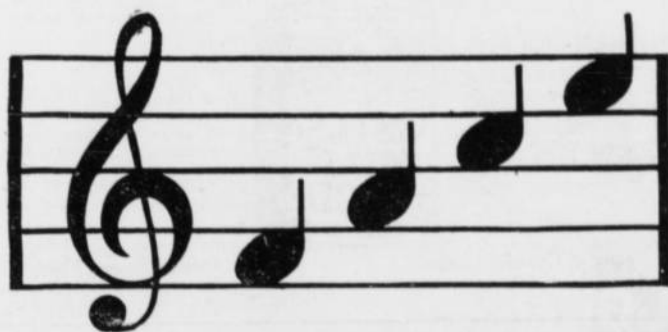
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Uncle Sam is Proud of These

Continued from Page 11

under the Stars and Stripes. Truly the list is great: singers, actors, painters, novelists and poets.

The name of Mary Pickford comes to mind first, although the tale includes May Irwin, the actress born in Whitby; Margaret Anglin, whose stage career goes back to Ottawa; Madame Albani, who began life as Emma Lajeunesse, of Chambly, Quebec; among the writers, Basil King, a P.E. Islander; Harvey O'Higgins, once of Whitby; George Patullo, who saw the light of day in Woodstock, Ont., Elinor Glyn, a Torontonian, who lived long in England before going to Hollywood; Geoffrey O'Hara, the Chatham song writer on whom Caruso smiled; and neither last nor least, Walt Mason, whose prose verse brings in an income that his native Newcastle, Ont., would never have supplied.

Mary Pickford, the sweetheart of the English speaking world, was born Gladys Smith, in a tiny cottage on one of Toronto's impressive elm-shaded streets in the year—well, no man who has been ensnared by the charm of those tresses on the screen will ever write that in cold print for in the years to come it would destroy the pleasant illusion of her immortal youth.

Quite another type of entertainer, but one who commands equal respect in his own sphere is Ovila Chapdelaine, better known to the general public as Jack Delaney, light heavy-weight champion of the world, by reason of his victory over Paul Berlenbach during the past summer. Delaney was born at St. Francois, Quebec, in 1900.

Bankers and Engineers

Americans have always admired the Canadian banking system and the personnel of Canadian chartered banks has always been a favorite recruiting ground. Likewise Canadian civil engineers are much sought after. From one particular graduating class from Manitoba University, 90 per cent. of the civil engineers are now permanently engaged in the United States.

It is, of course, regrettable that so many of our brightest youths educated at great expense by the state should be lost to Canada's future, but as the United States is our debtor in this respect, so also do we stand in debt to Great Britain. Consider, too, that the United States redresses the balance by providing us with the occasional Sir Henry Thornton, H. W. Wood, or Sir George Perley.

The list of successful American business men who had their origin in Canada is a long one. At the head of it stands the name of Jas. J. Hill, railroad magnate and builder of America's northwestern empire. Hill began life in a Quaker school in his native Guelph, Ont. The curtain rang down 77 years later when he was throwing the last ounce of his irrepressible energy into the support of the Allied war loans then being floated in the United States. Hill came to St. Paul when it was a town of 5,000. He lived to see it the centre of the greatest spring wheat area of his time, the consummation of his own dream. But he saw beyond that. He saw the inevitable changes which agriculture must go through, and he it was who first clearly enunciated the doctrine of conservation, now a cardinal principle in the development of America's natural resources.

Lest it should shock our national pride to realize that so many Canadians have emigrated to find the conditions for success, let me make the obvious answer that equally attractive opportunities exist in this country for most of us. Who shall say that Jim Hill's victories were more glorious or satisfying than Lord Stratheona's, or that Secretary Lane's administrative record was greater than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's? For the man of mediocre talent, the large return movement of Canadians mentioned at the beginning of this article answers the question. Let us be proud of stars which have burst into brilliance after leaving this country without discounting the cheerfulness of the candles which remain behind.

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Interesting Farm Women

The first of a series of articles in *The Guide* on interesting and notable farm women---A story of Mrs. J. Holmes, president of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool

By AMY J. ROE

SOME people farm, largely because they happen to have been born into a farm environment, and just naturally follow the occupation which their parents before them followed, others go farming because of their love of the life of it.

This Canadian West of ours is settled by a great many people who have come from a vastly different setting from that in which they now find themselves. Perhaps not many farm women have had the experience of going from a Methodist minister's parsonage home into a farm house and rejoicing in the change. That, however, has been the experience of Mrs. J. Holmes, of Asquith, better known to Guide readers as the president of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool.

Born in the little village of Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, England, Bertha Reaville, daughter of a builder and contractor, never dreamed that she would one day live on a farm in Western Canada. As a child she romped with her playmates in the lovely old Sherwood Forest, made famous by the feats of Robin Hood and his merry men. While yet in her teens she married John Holmes, a young Englishman who had trained for the Methodist ministry. Four years later Mr. Holmes decided to go to Canada. So in 1905 they came, going straight to Russell, Manitoba. There, as a young girl just turned 20, she had to make new friends, learn new customs and undertake the social duties which fall to the lot of a minister's wife. No small task!

Goes to New Home

In 1907 Mr. Holmes was asked to take charge of church services at Asquith, Saskatchewan. Mrs. Holmes had been visiting with friends at Wapella, and wrote her husband asking that she might drive across country to her new home by horse and buggy. It was a long trip, fully 200 miles, but Mrs. Holmes and a woman friend companion found it a venture that attracted by its very novelty.

"I suppose my entry into Asquith could be described as a triumphal one," laughed Mrs. Holmes, when talking over the experiences of those early days with the writer, "for I sat on top of a mattress which had been placed on the top of our wagon-load of furniture. The horse hitched to the buggy had been tied behind the wagon."

That was a year of heavy crop, and Asquith was the marketing centre of a large territory. Quite frequently the tiny house occupied by the minister and his wife was called upon to afford hospitality to travellers and visitors.

Musical talent was greatly lacking in the early days of the settlement of the West, and the young minister's wife was greatly in demand for accompanying and training singers for concerts. "I think I played for seven concerts that first winter I was here," said Mrs. Holmes. But later her musical talent was turned to a very practical use. A number of the people living in the neighborhood wished their children to be given a musical

education, and Mrs. Holmes rode horseback around the district teaching music, riding as far as 15 miles in a day. With the odd dollar earned in this way she was able to have little comforts which otherwise would have been impossible.

In 1908 Mr. Holmes decided to go homesteading and located about 10 miles out of Asquith. Later he sold his homestead farm and moved nearer to the village of Asquith to his present farm.

There in 1919 they built a cozy house which has a most pleasant location as it overlooks the wide and treed valley of the Eagle Creek. In the distance, from the windows of the living-room, can be seen the blue line of the Eagle Hills along the western horizon.

"I love the farm," Mrs. Holmes declared. "I have never been so happy as I have been since we moved to our own farm. I like the work and I like the freedom of it. There are so few social duties and a farm woman's home is very much her own domain."

Since coming to Canada Mrs. Holmes has twice visited England, once in 1908 and again in 1921, but on both occasions she was delighted to get back to this country. She had discovered her proper niche in life and took pleasure in fitting into that niche. Very soon it was to widen out and offer her new and unexpected fields of work.

A New Interest

At that time the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers were making good progress in organization work in the province, and Mrs.

tion machinery going for the egg and poultry pool.

Mrs. Holmes has been a familiar figure at the Grain Growers' convention ever since her first year of attendance. She was the first marketing convener appointed by the Women's Section. At the time she was given that office, the members and officers had only a hazy idea of just what would be the work and study of a marketing convener. But Mrs. Holmes soon discovered what lines should be specially studied by farm women in Saskatchewan, and concentrated her attention on dairy and poultry produce.

By frequent consultation with officials of the Department of Agriculture, instructors at the University and business men engaged in the trade, she was able to sort out those things which were of greatest interest and importance to the women who lived back on the farms and who had neither the time nor the opportunity to discover these things for themselves. The result was that the presentation of the marketing report soon became a feature of the convention. There could be no doubt of the interest in it, for the farm women present plunged right into an earnest discussion of it. Pretty soon the men folks heard about it and the suggestion came that Mrs. Holmes' report should be given at a session of the main convention so that they might have an opportunity of hearing it. Then it was not long until the first steps were being taken to form an egg and poultry pool for Saskatchewan.

Elected President of Pool

It is fitting that a woman should be selected as president of that organization when it was finally launched in the winter of 1926. People who profess to know something of agricultural statistics in Canada say that Saskatchewan's poultry population may be placed around 9,000,000. That number of birds is divided up into a great many small flocks, perhaps averaging about 60 to a flock. Poultry raising may be one of the coming great industries of Saskatchewan, but at the

present time it is very much of a side-line. It is a safe guess to say that the great percentage of those 9,000,000 hens are fed and cared for by the farm women of Saskatchewan. At the first meeting of pool delegates there were 35 present, representing 35 sub-districts of the province, of which nine of that number were men. It was at that meeting that Mrs. Holmes was elected president.

Mrs. Holmes, by reason of her past experience and study, was better fitted for that position than any other farm woman in

Saskatchewan. On more than one occasion she has visited neighboring provinces in connection with the marketing of farm produce. Once she was sent to Ottawa to a conference of the Produce Merchants' Association by the Saskatchewan government, as a representative of the producers. She has been named as a member of the Saskatchewan committee of the World's Poultry Congress, which is to meet in Canada for the first time in 1927. She is the first woman in Canada to be paid this honor.



Mrs. J. Holmes



Upper—The cozy house on the Holmes farm, which overlooks the pretty valley of the Eagle Creek. In the lower picture Mrs. Holmes is seen feeding her ducks. The older ones tried to walk out of the picture, but The Guide camera caught a few of them.



Holmes became interested in their work. She worked with others to form the Asquith local in 1918. The following winter she was appointed as delegate to the annual convention of the Grain Growers. The farm women present at that convention must have sensed her natural born qualities of leadership, for they immediately elected her as director for the federal district in which she resided, a position which she held until she resigned it to take on the more onerous duties of the chairmanship of the provisional committee selected to start organiza-

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THOSE of us who, of necessity, must stay at home to carry on the ordinary routine of life, preparing three meals a day for hungry people, washing dishes, making beds, sweeping floors and dusting, frequently get our adventures second-hand. We manage this by reading novels and tales of travel of real people whose work or inclination takes them into remote and interesting, perhaps dangerous, corners of the world. Second-hand adventure is something not to be altogether scorned. It has some points in its favor. In the first place it is not expensive and in the second it does not disrupt quiet family life or personal comfort, and thirdly, it is probably the safest way to get thrills out of life.

During these fall days everybody on the farm is so much concerned with threshing and wet weather that we haven't much time to go adventure seeking. But even at that we can find time to pause and marvel at a true story of an English girl who went adventure hunting, and won for herself the title of "The Uncrowned Queen of the Mesopotamia." Recent news items have carried notices of her death. The outside world knew little of her and now stories of her life are just beginning to come out. In the September number of *The Woman Citizen* appears an article from the pen of Marguerite Harrison, which tells a tale of the life of that most extraordinary woman, Gertrude Bell:

"The daughter of a steel baron, Gertrude Bell could have had or done anything she liked. Certainly 30 years ago not many girls in England in her position would have chosen the career she picked. At a time when few except those who were looking forward to earning their own living went in for college, Gertrude Bell went to St. Margaret's College, Oxford, where in due course she graduated with highest honors. She specialized in archaeology, a rare choice then for a woman, and it was not long before her work began to attract the attention of scholars and archaeologists. For twenty years following her graduation she spent most of her time in the Middle East. Meanwhile, in connection with her purely scientific work Gertrude Bell found it useful to learn Arabic, Turkish and many of the tribal dialects, and with the knowledge of these languages she acquired a marvellous familiarity with actual conditions."

Later Miss Bell was to put this knowledge to use for her own country. But that was something about which Gertrude Bell least of all was willing to talk. She saw the British Empire menaced by a flood of Teuton imperialism, and began to make observations on political and economic conditions for the British foreign office. The writer, during her stay in the Middle East, heard from many sources that long before the war the Germans had put a price upon her head.

"It was not until the beginning of the War that the public in England became aware of the fact that Gertrude Bell was anything more than a distinguished and scholarly writer of travel books and works on archaeology. She had just emerged from the Arabian desert, a trip that won her the gold medal of the Royal Geographic Society, when, in 1915, she was enrolled in the Intelligence Division in the British army with the rank of captain.

Then of her work during those years when Great Britain was defending a dozen different fronts: "Sometimes she took a side trip into the desert to win over and secure the active co-operation of some Bedouin sheik in the campaign

against the Turks and Germans. Some times she travelled far afield for the purpose of obtaining political and military information. It has been said that she even got into Bagdad during the German occupation, dressed as a native woman, just as Colonel Lawrence in the Syrian campaign made excursions within the Turkish lines.

"After the Armistice she stayed on in Bagdad, first as a member of the Arab Bureau which co-operated with the military authorities in exercising provisional administration over Mesopotamia. Later, when Great Britain formally took over the mandate from the League of Nations and proceeded to make it into a small kingdom under the name of Iraq, she was appointed Oriental secretary to Sir Percy Cox, the first High Commissioner, and at the time of her death was serving under Sir Henry Dobbis, his successor."

In Bagdad she was most in evidence officially as director of antiquities. No expedition could obtain permission to excavate at Ur or Kish or elsewhere without her consent, and every object had to be accounted for. She periodically visited the places where the expeditions were working, looked over the finds and picked a third of the spoils for the national museum of Bagdad.

Naturally one wishes to know what manner of person this Gertrude Bell was, so did Miss Harrison, who found wherever she went in Bagdad enquiring concerning conditions, that she was told to "ask Miss Bell." So she went to visit her. "I was ushered into a small room with a high ceiling and long French windows facing the river. It was the untidiest room I have ever seen—chairs, tables, and sofa being littered with documents, maps, pamphlets, papers in English, French and Arabic. At the desk, piled high with documents that overflowed to the carpet, sat a slender woman in a smart sports frock. There was nothing of the hardened, weather-beaten explorer in her looks or bearing. Her delicate oval face with its firm mouth and chin and steel blue eyes and aureole of soft grey hair, was the face of a delicately nurtured, well-groomed woman of leisure. There was an indescribable chic about her costume down to the smallest detail. Later I found out why. Every year in the midst of her work on which the fate of peoples and kingdoms sometimes depended, Miss Bell took a trip to Paris to get new clothes for Iraq." And again later describing an evening at Miss Bell's home: "Our hostess looked very feminine and charming that night in an exquisite gown of blue velvet. . . . The next morning she was off to visit the excavations of Ur to claim Iraq's share of the find and incidentally also to visit some of the Arab tribes lower down on the Delta of the Tigris, which had shown symptoms of dissatisfaction and restlessness."

"The better I knew Gertrude Bell, the more fascinating I found her personality. At first, in common with many other people, I wondered why she had never married, and I used to imagine that possibly there had been a blighted romance in her youth. I came to believe this was hardly probable. She was in love, but in love with an idea. She was one of those Britisheers with something of the Celt in her makeup. The fast fading dream of a Great British-Asiatic Empire was no chimera to her, and she gave her life to the furtherance of this ideal."

The Countrywoman

Pickles

A few suggested recipes so that you may have something different on your pickle shelf this winter

By THE COUNTRY COOK

There are no two ways about it, home-made pickles are a very real saving in the family budget. There are some very excellent commercial pickles on the market, the better varieties are fairly expensive, and where there is a large family a bottle of pickles disappears in the twinkling of an eye. One can make a comparatively small cost, and the right kind of pickle adds tremendously to the "relish" with which many a meal is eaten. Beet pickles are surely the finishing touch with fish of almost every kind. Mustard pickles belong particularly to boiled and salted meats, chili sauce with beef, stews and cold meats and the sweet spiced fruits with cold meats and fowl, and gherkins with salads, cold meats, etc.

Before one starts the fall "pickling bee," it is well to look over one's supply of spices, celery and mustard seed, tumeric and a bit of alum to crisp the cucumber pickles. Next year sow a few dill seeds in your garden, nothing is easier to grow, and dill pickles add variety to the pickle shelf. Last year a friend gave me a recipe for cucumber or gherkin pickles, and they have been a real treat all the year, I never had so many requests for a pickle recipe as I have had for that particular one. It is called a nine-day pickle, which sounds much more formidable than it really is.

Nine-Day Pickle

Soak cucumbers in a fairly strong brine for three days, then let stand in cold water for three days, drain. Boil enough water to cover the pickle, add one teaspoon of powdered alum for every gallon of water, pour over the cucumbers and let stand 10 minutes. Drain well and for every four quarts of cucumbers allow the following:

3 pts. vinegar 4 lbs. white sugar
1 oz. whole allspice 1 oz. celery seed

Boil this together and pour over the cucumbers; do this for two days, and the third morning boil the vinegar mixture 10 minutes. One may use more or less sugar according to one's taste and the kind of vinegar used.

Mixed Pickle

This is a very excellent mustard pickle, the recipe makes a large quantity:

2 cauliflower 1 head celery
24 cucumbers 2 qts. green tomato
3 green peppers 1 qt. salt
1 qt. onions 1 qt. salt
1 cabbage

Chop the vegetables (I used the coarse cutter on the meat chopper), sprinkle with the salt and let stand overnight. In the morning add water and seald for five minutes. Drain well and pour over all the following dressing:

1 lb. mustard 1 c. flour
1 oz. tumeric 4 c. brown sugar
2 qts. vinegar 1 qt. water

Heat the vinegar, mix the mustard, tumeric and flour, stir to a smooth paste with cold water or vinegar, add to the hot vinegar and stir until the whole is smooth and fairly thick. Pour this over the vegetables. Put in sterilized jars and seal or cover with wax.

Sweet Pickle

1 qt. ripe cucumbers 1 pt. onions
1 head cauliflower 1 qt. vinegar
1 lb. brown sugar 2 T. mixed spice

Cut the cucumbers and cauliflower in small pieces, and if the small onions are not available, cut the onions as well. Sprinkle with one cup salt, pour boiling water on to cover and let stand 24 hours. Pour off and add more boiling water to cover. Let cool, drain and add the vinegar, sugar and spices which have been boiled together.

Dill Pickles

Cucumbers 1 c. salt
1 qt. vinegar 3 qts. water

Wash the cucumbers and pack them in jars, putting a bit of dill between the layers, cover with the vinegar, salt and water which have been boiled together. Seal in jars.

Rhubarb Relish

1 qt. rhubarb 1 qt. onions
1 pt. vinegar 1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar
2 tsp. cloves 1/2 tsp. allspice
1/2 tsp. salt Pepper if liked
Boil all together until fairly thick and bottle.

Green Tomato Pickle

1 pk. green tomato 1 c. whole spice
1 qt. vinegar 1 c. salt
2 cauliflowers 1 qt. vinegar
3 green peppers 12 lbs. sugar
12 medium sized onions 1 bunch celery

Wash the green tomatoes and slice, slice onions. Separate the cauliflower into small flowerets. Remove the seeds from the peppers and chop. Wash and dice the celery. Place all in a large crock or preserving kettle, sprinkling each layer with salt. Let stand overnight. In the morning drain, add one quart vinegar and two quarts of water and bring to the boil, simmer 20 minutes. Drain again. Make a syrup by boiling together the other quart of vinegar, the sugar and the spices, tied in a bag. When these have boiled for 15 minutes, add the pickle, bring to a boil and can hot. This makes five quarts.

Green Tomato Pickle No. 2

8 lbs. green tomato 4 lbs. brown sugar
1 qt. vinegar 1 tsp. mace
1 tsp. cinnamon 1 tsp. cloves

Chop the tomatoes fine, add the sugar and boil three hours or until quite thick, then add the vinegar and spices. Boil 15 minutes and seal.

Pickled Beets

We always try to pickle beets when they are small and tender. However, the larger ones do very well if they are cut in six or eight pieces after they are boiled.

Beets 1 qt. vinegar
1 c. water 2 c. sugar
2 T. whole allspice 1 tsp. salt

Leave two inches of the top on the beets, do not cut the roots, boil until tender, rub off the skins, cut a convenient size for serving and pack in jars. Boil the sugar, water, vinegar and spices together, add the salt and pour over the beets, seal.

Sweet Pickled Peaches

1/2 pk. peaches 1 oz. stick cinnamon
2 lbs. brown sugar Cloves
1 pt. vinegar

Boil vinegar, sugar and cinnamon 20 minutes. Dip peaches in hot water and rub off the "fur" with a towel. Stick four cloves in each peach. Put in the syrup and cook until soft, cooking half the peaches at a time.

Chili Sauce

12 medium sized ripe tomatoes 1/2 c. sugar
1 pepper 1 T. salt
2 onions 1 tsp. cloves
2 c. vinegar 1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. allspice

Peel tomatoes and slice. Put in a preserving kettle with remaining ingredients. Heat to the boiling point and simmer until fairly thick, about one-and-a-half hours.

Tomato and Celery Sauce

12 ripe tomatoes 2 onions
3 heads celery 1 T. salt
2 T. sugar 3 c. vinegar
Pepper to taste

Peel the tomatoes and onions, wash celery and chop all fine, add the vinegar, salt, sugar, pepper and spices if desired and boil for one-and-a-half hours.

Cucumber Mustard Pickles

If one likes sour pickles this is a very satisfactory recipe, easy to make and sure to keep well:

Cucumbers 1 c. mustard
1 c. salt 1 gallon vinegar
1 c. sugar

Pour boiling water over the cucumbers and let them stand for 24 hours. Allow one cup salt, one cup sugar and one cup mustard to each gallon vinegar. Heat the vinegar, mix the mustard, sugar and salt with a little cold vinegar, add to the hot vinegar, boil up and pour over the cucumbers which have been drained and packed in crocks or jars.

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What's Your Best Color

Personal charm accentuated by the right shades—Colors for different types

By ANNE DEANE

MUCH of the attractiveness of rather nondescript class take heart, your new hat, coat or dress will depend upon the color you select so a good deal of thought and planning is necessary before purchasing the materials. True, lines and fabrics are important, but hardly more so than colors. What is it, you ask, that makes a color becoming or otherwise? It all depends upon your personal characteristics—upon hair, eyes and complexion. Some colors enhance the beauty of the hair; some deepen the color of the eyes; while others increase the loveliness of the skin. Such colors are becoming because they make the best of a person's natural beauty. On the other hand certain hues emphasize sallowness and skin shadows around the eye, nose and mouth, or deaden the lustre of the hair.

A fair blonde with golden or flaxen hair, blue, grey or brown eyes and faint color in her cheeks can wear white, cream, black, dark brown, navy, old blue, green, pink, dark red, violet and other delicate shades, but should avoid yellow, orange, maize, buff or tan, as they are too much like her own coloring. Pronounced or brilliant hues will deaden her individuality. A titan blonde has red or auburn hair, eyes of blue, grey or brown and a fair complexion, usually with plenty of color. She can select with safety, black, white, cream, green, peacock shades, grey, purple, and lavender. Red, pink and yellow are never becoming to this type because they detract from the beauty of her unusual coloring.

What Brunettes Can Wear

Brunettes require other colors to bring out their good points. A blonde brunette who has light brown hair, grey, brown or hazel eyes and sallowness should choose navy, taupe, dark red, delft blue, soft green and certain shades of brown. She should never attempt to wear pink or yellow in their different shades. A girl who has black or dark brown hair, blue or dark grey eyes and complexion of varying color is classed as a pale brunette. Her best colors are white, cream, black when relieved by a touch of white or color, practically every shade of blue, dark red, green, grey and lavender. This type ought to avoid any intense color because it will overpower her. The typical olive brunette is known by her dark brown or black hair, brown or black eyes and dark complexion with red lips. Her choice should be creamy white, dark red, dark blue, rich yellow, dark green, salmon pink, taupe and certain warm shades of brown. Black, grey and dead white should be avoided. Still another type belongs to this class—the florid brunette who has the same dark hair and eyes but with rich coloring in her dark skin. Her best shades are black, creamy white, navy, peacock blue, dark green, flame, and dark red.

But, you say, I don't answer to any of those descriptions—my hair is grey or drab in color, my eyes are blue, brown or grey, and my complexion is as sallowness as can be. This type is quite a common one and requires a careful selection of color so that the sallowness is not intensified. Navy, midnight blue, warm browns, cream and neutralized or "greyed" colors are a safe choice. Often deep henna and wine shades are becoming. Those to be avoided are purple, green, yellow, orange, black, dead white, king's blue and other colors that are not subdued or greyed. If you belong to the sallowness,

because there are several neutral shades on the market that you can wear with safety. Touches of color can always be introduced in beads, rows of buttons, edgings, pipings, an artificial flower on a party dress, narrow patent leather belt, jewelry, a scarf, a bag or a bright hankie. These will redeem a dark dress from monotony and will give the costume a note of distinction that it otherwise might lack. Observe that these bright colors ought to be confined to small areas and should be selected with care.

It used to be "the thing" for older women to limit themselves to black or grey, but today there are many colors that can be worn by matrons. If the freshness and bloom of other years has departed the shades suggested for people with sallowness are quite applicable. Touches of color as described above should be introduced when possible to prevent monotony. The woman of mature years with clear white skin, good color and white or silvery hair is easy enough to dress, as she can wear most colors provided they are not too bright. Perhaps the most becoming are black, white, cream, navy, midnight blue, browns, purple, lavender, taupe, grey-green and old blue.

If You Are Large

Large women and girls should never dress in white or bright colors because they increase the apparent size of the figure by outlining it sharply against all back grounds. On the other hand, black and greyed or inconspicuous colors permit the form to blend with the surroundings and so help to minimize its size. Big people should plan to wear one-piece dresses of a single color rather than garments combining more than one shade. Only slender women and girls can wear plaids or material with large or pronounced patterns. A person with an ill-shaped figure should dress in neutral shades so that she may blend with the general background. Custom and utility decree that a garment for day time, the street, church or wearing at meetings or a convention should be dark and inconspicuous. Afternoon, evening or sports dresses may be brighter in color. Party frocks for girls in their 'teens can be quite gay and rich in tone or the pastel shades may be preferred instead, especially in summer. Scarlet, tawny orange, rose, wine or turquoise are lovely for winter. Remember that colors are affected by artificial light, so before selecting a fabric for wear in the evenings look at it carefully after the lamps are lit.

In planning a new dress, coat or hat do not select a color simply because it is fashionable—of course if it is both up-to-date and becoming so much the better. The main point is to wear something that really suits you and increases your personal charm. The best thing for women who take quite a while to wear out a dress of cloth or silk is to choose a color that is conservative and inconspicuous and so will not even seem to go out of date rapidly. It is a good plan to select the most becoming color and to build one's wardrobe around that, using one or two accessory colors to add interest. In this way there will be no chance of having a hat that won't go with anything else or a dress that clashes with a coat. This scheme is the most economical as one hat and coat or dress can serve many purposes.



That School Lunch

How the threatened illness of a delicate child caused me to do some serious thinking about lunches

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

WHY is it that children always seem so much healthier in vacation time? one country mother asked me. "It isn't that they are out of doors so much more, for they have to drive back and forth to school every day, and they have their chores to do outside, but the minute school opens Jamie begins to lag and won't eat properly, and Jane gets pale and languid and wants to sit around all the time."

I said that I believed that the school lunch was to blame for a lot of our children's ailments during the school term. "Why," she answered, "I always give them enough lunch: lots of times they bring back nearly the whole pailful untouched."

When we first moved to the country and my boys became of school age the lunch problem troubled me more than anything else, but I did not let it bother me to the extent that I gave better lunches, until the younger boy, who had been threatened with rickets in babyhood, gave all signs of a recurrence of that dread disease. Now, his trouble had been caused by mal-nourishment in babyhood, and it took the combined efforts of a specialist and several months in a children's hospital to overcome the trouble. "Was all the gain to be lost just because the child went to school?" I wondered.

The boys had always been good-natured, but now they began to quarrel incessantly. When they came in after school they would sing out, "Gee, I'm starved to death!" and away they would rush to the pantry and fill up on whatever they could find, sweets preferred.

The youngest boy refused his breakfast, neither of them would eat supper; if they could be coaxed to the table they hardly tasted a thing. Weighing the youngest boy I found that he was losing weight and was quite flabby. Sitting down I tried to study out the cause of the trouble.

Back in the days of long ago when I was country school teacher there had been lunches. The lunches were brought to school in paper parcels or in tin pails, and there was certainly a variety of food. One little fellow brought a whole pailful of hard-boiled eggs, no bread, just eggs; another brought a pail of flat-brot, a Norwegian bread made of potatoes and flour, no butter or jam on this bread, while others brought thick hunks of bread filled with greasy slices of pork, hunks of pie and cold pancakes.

Lunches Neglected

One anæmic, sickly-looking little chap never brought a lunch. Thinking this odd I asked him about it one day, to be told that he usually started to school without breakfast so ate his lunch on the road. He had to go without food then until five o'clock, for he lived some three miles away and walked in all kinds of weather.

My boys had not been eating their lunches. Although I did not send cold pork sandwiches I will admit I did not pay much attention to the lunch, as it was a busy season and the lunches seemed but an added duty. To my query as to why they did not eat, they answered that they did not know, that I sent too much, or they didn't feel hungry.

Then and there I made up my mind that I would do something about the lunches. Whether I liked it or not, it was to be a part of the daily routine, and I must plan for it as for any other duty. So I sat down and made out a list and sent away for the things that are necessary in order to prepare an appetizing lunch. The first thing was to get a container of the proper kind. I wanted one for each boy so that each one would be responsible for the welfare of his lunch kit. I bought two kinds, and have since been sorry that I did not get the lunch boxes alike. The one made of leather had a separate box in a compartment in the bottom. In the top compartment was the thermos bottle. The other was a tin box with a thermos bottle in the lid.

A thousand white paper napkins, several rolls of oiled paper in small sheets, several small bottles with covers, jelly glasses with covers and two small aluminum molds like those used for individual jellies, were bought.

One shelf in the cabinet was kept for lunch supplies. The paper napkins folded and ready for use were on this

shelf, while the oiled paper was hung on the hook of the cabinet door. The boxes were scalded out and set on the cabinet every night with thermos bottles beside them.

There are any number of tasty sandwich fillings. Any left-over meat ground fine and mixed with salad dressing makes nice sandwiches; cream cheese, pimento cheese, peanut butter, ground English walnuts and raisins, figs, dates, jelly or jam occasionally, lettuce and radishes when in season, are all good fillings. If jars of the different fillings are prepared ahead when you have nothing much to do (if that time ever does come in a busy farm wife's days) you will find the lunch getting quite simple.

The sandwiches are the main part of the lunch, of course. For cakes, drop cakes carry better, because a light cake with frosting usually musses everything else up and is unfit for consumption by the time the lunch is eaten. I got into the habit of sending a jelly glass full of stewed dried fruit when fresh fruit was scarce. The apple or orange is as much a part of our children's school lunch as the bread, for we do not consider fruit a delicacy but an absolute necessity. Doctor bills are more expensive than the fruit in the long run. By watching the market you can buy apples and oranges by the case, getting them much cheaper. If stewed fruit is sent, see that it is soaked overnight and stewed a long time, then it will be like fresh fruit and it does not need so much sugar.

Dainty Dishes Possible

Puddings are nice to send. By serving puddings to the grown-ups for dinner you can always fill the little individual aluminum containers; add a dash of meringue and brown sugar and you have a tasty bit for the lunch box, one in which children delight. Aluminum spoons are a part of the lunch kit and are always kept in the box. A jello may be made. Of puddings there are all kinds: custard is good, as it gives the child the necessary egg, as does milk, cornstarch puddings, either chocolate or plain. I always add eggs to the cornstarch to make it nourishing. Quick tapioca, bread or cake, custard or rice custard are all good and the child will polish out his aluminum cup in order to get the last bite.

Instead of the pie that one often finds in the lunch pail put in a chocolate bar or a handful of dates, figs or raisins or a few nuts. They are far better for the child. The chocolate bars can be bought by the box, getting them cheaper. A few boxes of mixed biscuits kept on hand or a box of fresh sodas help with the lunch. The soda biscuits may be turned into quite elaborate affairs in short order by frosting them and sprinkling with raisins and nuts or spreading with cheese and browning in oven.

For the thermos bottle different things were tried. I did not send a great deal of cocoa, as cocoa is not supposed to be good for a child, contrary to popular belief. A vision comes before me of each of my country school children with a bottle of cold tea, some of it as black as ink, not a drop of milk in it.

Good fresh milk was our standby for the thermos in cooler weather. In hot weather we varied this sometimes with orangeade or lemonade, grapeade, all home-made, so we knew what the children were getting. But during the cold months of winter soup was the best. All kinds of soup was sent so as not to sicken the children of one kind. Beef broth with rice or barley, or a good vegetable soup, made of the vegetables I canned on purpose for soup mixtures during the summer months; beef broth with macaroni, or with alphabet macaroni, was better still, as not a drop was left. Cream of celery, cream of pea, and cream of tomato soup was sent as well. I kept a small double boiler on purpose to heat the soup ready for the thermos bottle, and a small aluminum cup went into the box.

The sick boy began to gain, he slept as he should and did not refuse his porridge, while the lunch pails came home empty every night. The boys went to school every day that first winter, not missing one day of the session, which goes to show that they must have been physically fit, for they were young, eight and nine years old, and the winter was a severe one.

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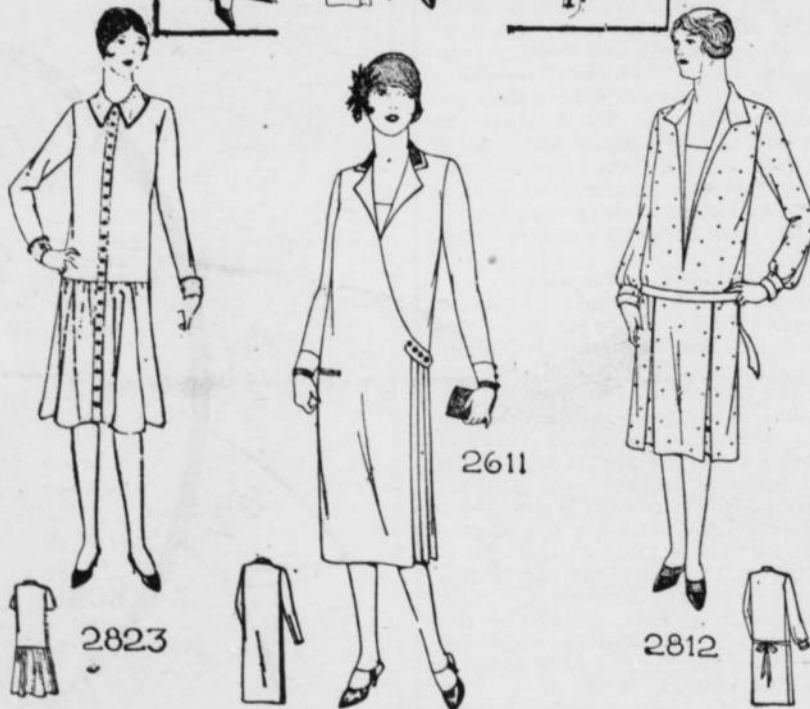
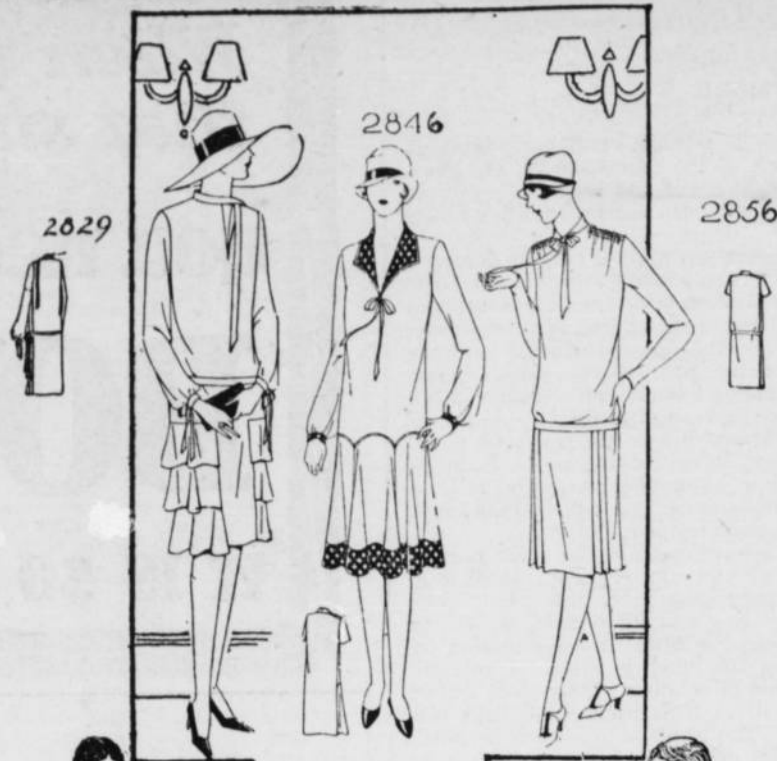
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No. 2846—Graceful Silhouette. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2856—Interesting Neckline. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2812—Slenderizing Lines. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2823—Straight Bodice and Gathered Skirt. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2829—Entirely New! The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2866—Girls' and Misses' Apron. The pattern cuts in sizes medium and large. The large size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2865—Nightdrawers. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

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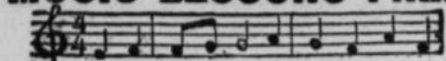
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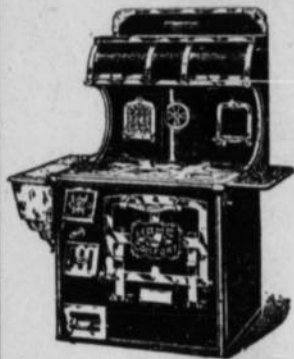
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MADE IN CANADA

Homestead Life

Continued from Page 5

winter from Paul and Penland, at \$3.00 per head, which income, by careful handling, took us over the first and second winters. Our garden furnished us with an abundance of every kind of vegetables, even cucumbers and melons. We had milk, butter and eggs, but many times we found ourselves hard pressed for bodily needs, but there always seemed a way out. One day a bachelor rancher brought a sack of clothes, remarking that they had no use for them. "They were some the boss left last summer." On opening it I found pants, overcoat and two swallow tailed coats of evening dress of the finest French broadcloth. All of these made serviceable garments. My oldest boys had overalls of broadcloth, strange to relate. Never before, I venture to say, were overalls made of swallow-tail coats. Our children went barefoot most of the time from spring till fall.

My husband liked his work and we liked the climate. But oh! the homesick feeling when we thought of the children growing up without any education, except what I could teach them in the small time I could squeeze out from my household duties.

Spring came again, and May. A year had passed and I had not looked upon the face of a white woman since I came. One day in the winter a band of Indians had walked in, two men and two women, the first I had ever seen close at hand; they begged for bread and antelope meat which we gave them. Cowboys, ranchers galore, came to talk and to fill their empty stomachs, but not a woman dawned on my horizon till my little Irish neighbor, with a kind heart, and ready wit, who was to live eight miles up the river, came upon the scene with her big husband and three small children! I shall never forget the joy of seeing a white woman's face again. Upon my asking her what we were going to do if we needed a doctor, she laughed and said, "Shure we'll have to dope each other," which we did on more than one occasion. The next year a young missionary from Queen's University, was sent out to the field, extending from the Bow to the Little Bow rivers. He taught the children in his spare time, for his board, which helped greatly.

We Give Some Advice

We always went to Langevin for our mail and shipment of groceries, and my husband often advised our old friend, the section foreman, to put his extra money into cattle instead of spending it on liquor. He, thinking it a good idea, bought five head of yearlings and turned them over to my husband to keep for him, or rather look after them. They were what was called "Manitoba Dogies." Unlike the range cattle, they stayed around the buildings and river flats, not making up with the other cattle. One morning while out riding they discovered that one of these "dogies" had been killed in the night by timber wolves. Farther on they found another one of the same bunch killed in the same way. So we thought it best to put the remaining three in the home pasture with two orphan colts we had brought up by hand. After a night or two the wolves made a raid on the pasture, killing another of the sectionman's heifers, and our best pet colt, thus leaving but two of the sectionman's yearlings.

It was a disagreeable job telling the man about his losses, but he decided to trade the two that were left to my husband for a good milk cow that he could keep at home. Not long after a C.P.R. train ran over her and that was the end of one, two and three, etc., and also the end of my husband advising other people to invest in cattle.

Wolves were a great menace to ranchers then, killing and eating while warm, then leaving the remains for the coyotes and killing again. Charlie Blazer, called "Charlie the wolfer," lived amongst the ranchers, hunting timber wolves and coyotes for some years. They appreciated having him around as the wolves were increasing.

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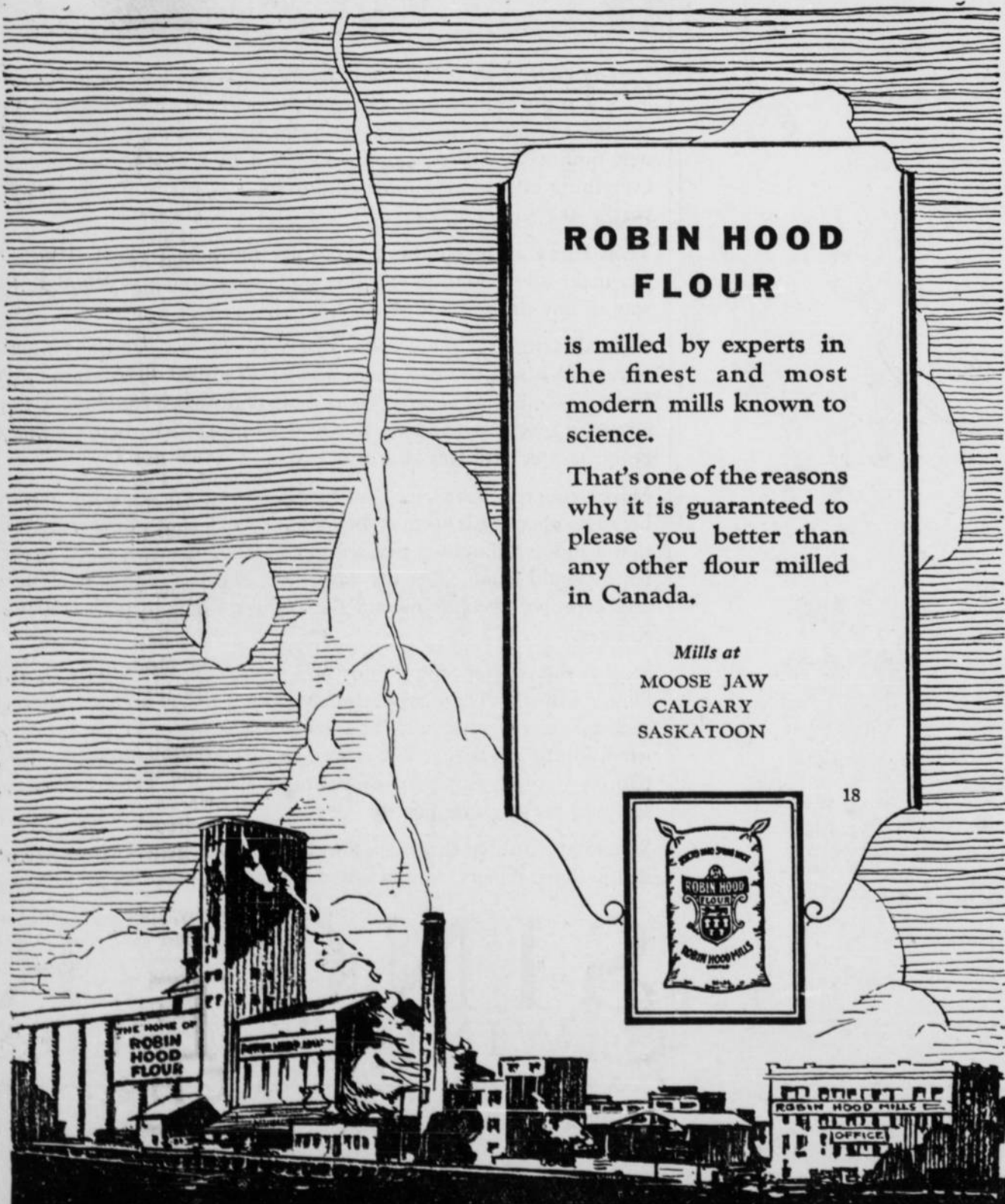
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18



ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

For game we had rabbits, grouse and the beautiful, antelope. It was quite common to see a bunch of 200 antelope or more, feeding amongst the cattle and horses.

About the years of 1903 and 1904 a mange spread among the stock on the range to an alarming extent. Thousands of horses rubbed themselves raw and bleeding and died in misery. Cattle would come in to rub against hitching posts, corrals or whatever they could find, leaving blood and contamination for others. Finally they laid down and died if not taken care of. The government ordered compulsory dipping in vats, which did not entirely eradicate the evil. Finally the ranchers caught and hog-tied horses and cattle and rubbed the medicinal wash in with brushes and brooms.

"A Bolt From the Blue"

Now comes the year 1905. My husband had taken a bunch of cattle and horses on shares the fall before from the neighboring ranch. About April 1 of that year came a "bolt from the blue." The C.P.R. had leased all their land in a block, lying south of the railroad, to Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, and George Lane was their manager.

Small and larger ranchers, meeting each other on the range and round-up, talked and wondered what they were going to do. Word had come from headquarters that no other cattle could be kept on the range and no hay could be cut except by the leaseholders. Being a dry country no one could keep their herds on their own quarter-sections and none could do without hay.

On April 5 a lurid sky and smoke was noticed drifting toward the river! The news soon spread of a prairie fire, out near the railroad. Everyone turned out to fight, killing and cutting beeves in halves and pulling them across the line of fire with saddle horses, there being no water at all on the prairie that spring. After a day's hard work it was put out. Some grazing was left toward the river. It was supposed that some malicious person had set fire to it to spoil the range for the new lease holders.

After this everyone had to ride their cattle every day. The cattle wandered as far as 20 miles a day to get new grass. April sped into May and we realized we would have to do something soon. We got surveyors' notes of the North-West Territories and studied them to find the best location.

We Discover a Way Out

One Sunday night we were sitting in the twilight, our hopes were very low, the suspense was getting on our nerves. We had seven children now, with the prospects of another in November. Someone drove up in a buggy and team; it proved to be George Lane, who wished to stay all night, and told us he would buy our buildings for one of his ranches if we would sell at a fair price. We sold to him at quite a sacrifice, but it seemed the hand of Providence had intervened that we could sell at all. We got our homestead released from the Dominion government, got the owners of the cattle we had leased to sell out, and on June 29, branded and turned them over to George Lane.

Just before this, while my husband and boys and neighbors were away a large part of the time, rounding up the cattle, camping wherever night overtook them, I being at home alone with the children and having charge of the \$600 which we got in payment of our building and improvements, one night, at dusk two men travellers came along and asked if they could camp by our barn over-night. I gave them permission. I was never nervous before but I reminded myself that all the money we possessed for moving and getting settled somewhere else was in my keeping. One thought led to another and finally I began to suspect that they knew I had the money and had come to rob us. Night coming on only increased my worries. I said nothing to the children, got them to bed and stationed myself upstairs at a little window by the boy's bed, had a loaded gun in my hands and watched the barn all night. Of course, the men never

moved. In the morning at daybreak they harnessed up and went away, much to my relief.

After this there was much to be done to get ready for our journey. My husband got wagons loaded with tools, and finally we packed all our household things and were ready to go. Here was the end of our dreams on the beautiful blue Bow river! We were to leave forever this little home we had made for ourselves and go out into strange and untried places. Our garden was then yielding its best, green peas, new potatoes and everything good to eat, but we must go on a trek, across to where? Only those who have left homes behind and are obliged to wander and camp can imagine our feelings.

Well, there was a beautiful silver lining to that cloud, for we would surely go till we found a school for our children, or at least the prospect of one. Finally we decided to go north toward the C.N.R. road, then being built west from Battleford, and to take up a second homestead there, where we might take root and stay. The north country was then a wilderness as far as settlers and human beings were concerned, from where we were to start to Lloydminster to where Barr Colonists had settled two or three years before.

Neighbors Join in the Trek North

Several of our neighbor ranchers decided to "pull up stakes" and go north with us. So on July 20 we set out on our journey. We had four wagon loads of our own, the neighbors had three more, making seven in all. My husband drove one of our wagons, the oldest boys taking turns at the covered wagon, which contained a bed for the smaller children to sleep on the way, and a cupboard in the back for supplies. Here on this same bed, bread for the multitude was rising while we travelled our way. It was to be baked at night after we unloaded our cook stove. Our little boys of eight and ten were given a team of saddle horses and the democrat. It was loaded down with our chickens in a crate behind. Upon this our extension table was placed, bottom side up and on top was piled saddles and the loose things wanted every day, such as ropes, bridles, tools, etc. We had many a laugh at this part of the caravan, but of this comes later.

Our company consisted of five men, seven children and myself. My friend and only woman neighbor on our side of the river, had decided to stay behind with her children (there being now a small baby) while her husband came with us to find a location. Before starting, plenty of provisions were bought to last us on the journey for no stores could be found on the way. The men took a bunch of horses along, but most of them and all of the cattle were left behind till we should decide on a place to locate. We made only a few miles the first day, travelling east and camping in J. D. McGregor's ranch field. The next day we went in sight of Stair Ranch, near what is now Redcliffe, Alta., and camped there. Here our little boys of the democrat crossed the railroad track. The horses were old saddle horses, not used to harness and very balky at times. It had been such a long time since they had seen a train that they were completely engrossed at the sight of it, coming slowly up the grade from Medicine Hat. The horses and rig came to a dead stop as they reached the middle of the track. We shouted to them to hurry, the engineer was whistling for them to move, and still they were spell-bound. After a while they decided they had better move, and after much manoeuvring with the horses and with a little help they managed to get off the track and the train went thundering on. During our journey, whenever we came to a steep incline, the boys, being in the rear, would wait till everyone got down the hill and then come tearing down with lines loose and chickens cackling.

From Stair ranch we turned north and our journey was without incident till we came to the ferry at Red Deer river, near Kennedy's ranch, where some of the horses refusing to cross got away from the rest.



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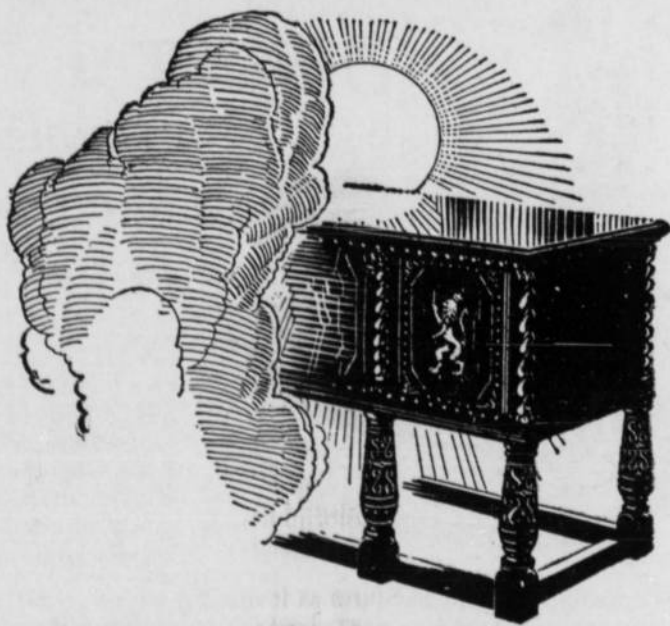
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Up till now the summer had been unusually hot and dry, but now we got a shower every afternoon, and mosquitos were swarming in millions. We had one tent for our family, the men had another. Every night our tent had to be smudged to get rid of the pests and then banked up before we could sleep. While the men were gathering up the horses I was busy laying in a store of bread, doughnuts and other eatables for the hungry travellers, as the supply with which we had started (about 30 loaves of bread beside some cakes) were gone. We always unloaded the stove when we camped at night, it was fixed into a rack at the back of one of the wagons. We only went about 15 miles a day, for young foals were coming and they were not able to walk far. Poor little things would drop in their tracks for a brief rest whenever the wagons stopped. The days were hot, and one who has ever travelled the prairie in the heat, day after day, can realize the monotony, the sleepiness that creeps over you as the wagons constantly rock back and forth. The boys would sway in their seats loose a line and wake up with a start. We always kept close together and if one stopped, all would stop: the horses got used to following without much driving.

The Discomforts of Travel

We finally crossed the Red Deer. We were told we would have to travel about 30 miles before finding water again, so we filled our water kegs and went on till late at night the horses began to sniff and wander, smelling water near. So we decided to camp. The mosquitos had bothered so badly that the men had divided the night up into watches and appointed one for each part of the night. This night was foggy, the mosquitos were everywhere. The horses bolted and there was only a small bunch left in the morning. It was three days before they were all found and we started on our way again. After this they corralled the horses every night by placing the wagons in a circle with an opening at one end which was closed up with ropes.

We touched Sounding Creek and followed it to Sounding Lake. By this time our drinking water was gone and the water here was unfit for drinking. The night before we had camped at a place we called Stinking Lake. One of our Clyde mares took sick from the bad water and was swaying all the way to Sounding Lake. We decided to stop here a day or so to rest her, but poor old Dust died the next night, leaving her young colt. Her mate, Kate, mothered it and suckled it with her own.

Meanwhile we were nearly sick for want of drinking water. We had dug shallow wells, but these did not satisfy so we pressed on past the lake and Wilkinson and McCord's ranch on the far side. We travelled till we struck the Battleford trail, where we camped not far from Eyehill Creek. Here we met a mounted policeman and a G.T.P. engineer, the first travellers on the road. The stakes for the G.T.P. were in sight along our trail in places. However, the engineer told us that it was probable the G.T.P. would go farther north through the Manitou Lake country. So north we decided to proceed. The country was getting more wooded and park like, and the land heavier with richer grass.

Alarmed at Indians

We camped here for a week while the men went north to look the land over, leaving me with the family and the neighbor boy to take care of the outfit. After one day, however, three of the men came back, fearing we might have trouble; they brought a keg of pure spring water from a spring they had found near Manitou Lake. We were glad to see them back as we had had an uneasy night alone with the outfit. A band of Indians had passed by and had come back and looked through our bunch of horses, talked among themselves and went away. We were afraid they meant mischief, although we never said as much to each other. I watched from the tent and never knew till next morning that the boys were watching from the wagons, lying under one all night with a gun. Finally, after a week, our men came

back, having been to Battleford and filed on homesteads.

Four long weeks we had followed the trail which was the only mark of someone being there before us, anxious as to what the outcome would be. We were sunburned and travel stained, and no wonder our future neighbor, who was cutting hay on our homestead when we arrived, thought our wagon train to be a band of Indians. We camped on our own homestead on the night of August 20, just one month after leaving Bow River.

The last night we camped east of Manitou Lake a violent thunderstorm came up, the wind blew our tent down the children were drenched to the skin and their clothes lay in water. We had at last arrived, but the hay had been cut here and we must get to where it was plentiful, for time was getting short. We went a little farther on and camped for the winter near a big hay flat, where wild pea-vine and grass of all kinds was growing rank and high, a great sight to us who had seen only buffalo grass for hay for some years.

We unloaded our wagons and put up our tents. The men decided to put the hay up together and I was to cook for them all, as before. So we made one tent a kitchen and dining-room combined.

Haying went slowly. Fogs came on at night and showers followed through the day. For a week little was done, so they hauled logs for a camp, building it double, one side for ourselves the other for the family left behind. When the weather cleared, they worked early and late getting up 20 stacks of hay, more than 200 tons in all. By September 20 they were ready to start back to Bow River to gather up the stock belonging to the lot and bring them up before the winter would set in. My husband and the young man to help, stayed behind to fix up corrals, and sheds, and fire-guard the stacks, and our shack and tents where all our goods were stored.

Prairie Fires Menace

On October 5 and for days previous a pall of smoke had been hanging over the country. Cinders were falling and the very stillness of the air was disquieting. The men hurried to finish up the fire-guard and to gather the horses into the corrals. About seven o'clock at night, as we were finishing our supper, the wind rose and flames came tumbling over the hills. The wind increased to a roar, loose things went flying about, the stove pipe blew off the shack and all was confusion. Along came the rolling sea of flame directly toward us. Great lumps of grass on fire were taken up with the wind and carried ahead to fall on fresh, dry grass and to break out anew. Fortunately for us we were bounded on that side by a marsh and the fire had to burn around that before it could reach us. The men and boys worked like mad, back firing around the guard and fighting the sparks that came inside. The younger children were frantic, except the little two-year-old boy, who lay in bed consoling the others with, "Mamma says the house won't burn." At last, about midnight, all danger from the fire was past, so we settled down to sleep, only to be awakened an hour later with sounds of croup from the two-year-old baby. There was no sleep for us that night. All was well in the morning as snow was softly falling, putting out the fire farther on and some of the range to the west, along Battle River, was saved. But more than half the hay that was put up was burned in spite of the guards.

The next thing to do was to go to Lloydminster, our nearest town 50 miles away, and wire to the folks on Bow River about the loss of hay. They had the stock rounded up at Brooks ready to start north. There was nothing to do then but let the stock all loose again to fare as best they could, for much of the prairie between us and them had also been burned.

Our Little Girl Arrives

A month later our second girl was born, the first white child born in that settlement. Our neighbor family came up from Bow River and we spent the winter in the rude shack we had built

We were very crowded indeed, but not uncomfortable. Several settlers had arrived. They lived in tents while they built log shacks. Several were burned out of everything they possessed, including horses and wagons, and only saving themselves by running into sloughs to escape the flames. Father and the boys worked like beavers that winter, getting out and hauling logs for our house on our second homestead. We had to haul our provisions from Lloydminster that first fall and winter, and many an upset of the whole load they had coming down the steep banks of Battle River, there being only wagon tracks for roads. Fording the river with loads was attended with much danger. One man was drowned in the attempt and his goods washed down the river. Surely the earlier settlers had to be full of courage and resourceful to a degree to come through all the trials of those first few years.

One very sad thing happened in March. A young Dane, who had settled near Manitou Lake, came to our shack to stay all night. He seemed very quiet and downhearted, but we did not realize he was on the verge of insanity. There were many travellers at the shack that night, all camping on the floor. The young Dane got up in the night and went outside. Those who heard him thought he was going to take the train to Battleford, as he had mentioned going the night before. But in the morning they found his coat, hat and mitts, his pocket-book and all his papers, thrown down in the doorway. It was a bitter cold night, with a cutting wind. Everyone was astir early looking around stacks, and barn, and bluffs, to no avail. The alarm was given and neighbors and police searched for days, finding only his complete set of clothing and underclothing out on the trail near a large boulder. Search was continued for some time but finally abandoned. His body was found in a bluff in June, not far from where he left his clothes. The lonely life on a homestead had been too much for the poor fellow to stand.

We moved into our new house on April 1, 1906, and before the week was up, my husband and another of our original company set out on their journey again to Bow River to get the horses. Two of the company had wintered there and were bringing up the cattle. After a lot of work, trouble and bad weather, they arrived home on June 30. Fences had to be made and work of all kinds done. We had only a garden that summer.

We were 20 miles from the town of Lashburn, which had been built or rather started the first spring after the C.N.R. came through, and it was also our post office until sometime later, when mail was brought into our own district by stage. The next year the Grand Trunk was built, but as it went south of the lake it did not serve us much.

Years Mark Progress

Gradually the homestead was broken up. Wheat grew rank and it froze standing more often than it ripened those first few years. Sometimes only straw was left, sometimes feed, and often we hauled No. 5 or No. 6 wheat to town over bad roads, and had the expense of staying in town overnight, and sold it for 35 and 40 cents per bushel.

Through these hard times we would have been forced to give up if it had not been for the stock. With the income from it we held on and finally came through. A schoolhouse was built the second year we were here, six of our children entered school in the same class. However, it wasn't long till the older ones were going by leaps and bounds, and in a short space of time were taking high-school work.

Twenty years have passed since we came here. We have raised a family of 10. Only the youngest is in the district school now. We have suffered losses from frosts, and once almost completely wiped out by hail in the space of 15 minutes. Two of our boys served in the war but came home safe. We now have the advantage of good schools, church and the best of neighbors, with a town nine miles away, and farming is promising better returns.

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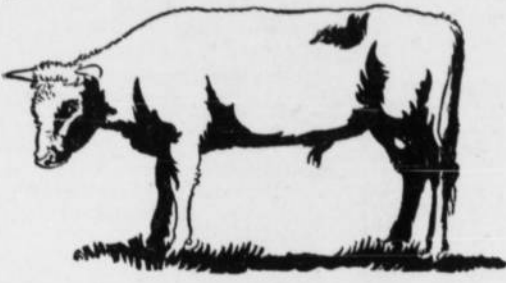
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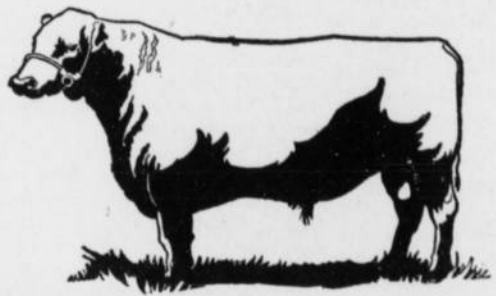
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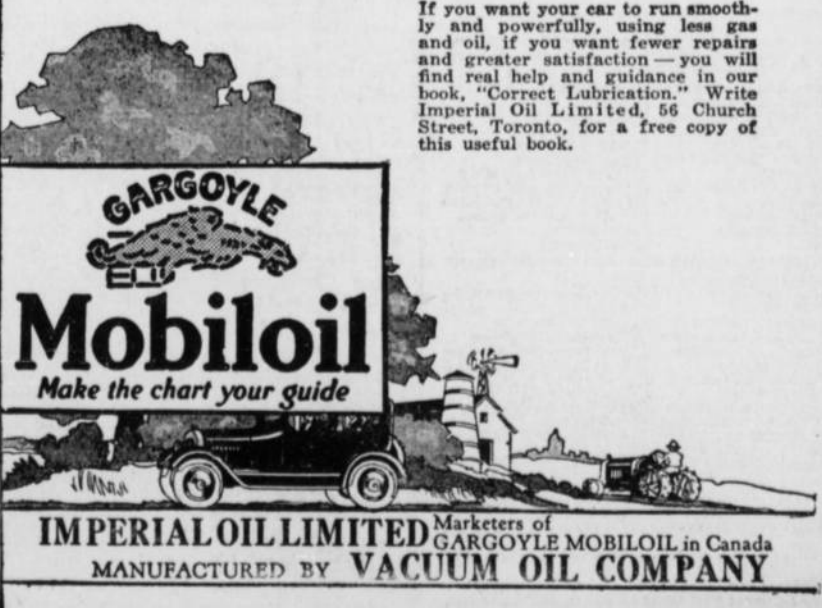
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If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other mod's)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint 80	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmont	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard Eight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige (Pass.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

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Pierre's Father

Continued from Page 6

for him. What could have happened?
Pierre grew more and more uneasy as
he waited. It would be better, he de-
cided at last, for him to go and look
for Francois.

Out of doors, the sunshine was
dazzling. The little boy held a hand
over his eyes as he peered along the
street. There was no sign of Fran-
cois or Claude and the milk-cart. No
one was to be seen but a black-bearded
man swinging himself along on
crutches. One foot was thickly band-
aged.

The man stopped and wiped his hot
face on a blue-and-white handkerchief
and spoke to Pierre.

"And what is it that you look for,
my little man," he enquired.

Pierre gazed earnestly into the man's
face. It was pale and thin and very
grave, but he felt it was one to trust.

"I am looking for Francois and
Claude," he replied.

"Who are Francois and Claude?"
asked the man, leaning on one crutch.

Pierre told him. "And mamma and
grandmere do not know where I am,"
he added.

The man was about to speak again
when a sudden honk sounded close be-
hind. Pierre sprang, toward the walk.
The man swiftly adjusted his crutches.
But it was too late.

It was evening when Pierre opened
his eyes on strange walls. He could
not recollect having gone to bed any-
where, yet there he was in a white
bed. Somebody had tied up his arm
so that it hurt very badly. Perhaps
he could go to sleep again, then he
would not feel it. But no, there was
a lady in a white cap offering him
something in a glass. He did not want
to drink it, but she said he must,
though she looked pleasant, too.

She raised him a little on her arm,
and he drank. It tasted very well,
after all. Could she be Saint Jeanne?
He felt confused, and drowsy, and
must go to sleep.

In the morning, he could think more
clearly. His arm did not give him so
much pain, either. He turned his head
about and saw that there were several
beds in the room, and with people in
them. He wondered who these people
could be. All at once, a memory came
to him—the man on crutches, the rush-
ing motor car. He must have been
brought here, and it must be a hospital.
Grandmere had told him of hospitals.

Then, in the next bed, he saw the
man. He was wishing him "Good
morning."

It was his foot, he told Pierre. He
had been knocked down. It always
seemed to be his foot. He had left
part of the other one with the Moors.

Pierre had no idea who the Moors
could be, or why the man had left his
foot with them. But he knew it would
not be polite to ask questions.

The nursing sister came in with
Pierre's breakfast. She asked him his
name, and where he lived, and how old
he was, and she wrote it all down in a
little book. By and by, she took away
Pierre's tray, then he and the man
talked again.

Pierre told him about his home, and
the wheat field, and the soldier's grave,
and grandmere who was blind yet
sometimes seemed to see. And how
his mother had to go to work in the
village, because his father had gone
away, and she was poor.

And the man told Pierre that he had
been a soldier, first in France, then in
a strange, far-off country. He had
gone away from France because the
one he loved had grown to care more
for someone else, someone who had
been his friend and who was a noble
man. At least he had been told so
and he had believed it for a long time.
Now, he was not sure. Perhaps there
had been a mistake.

Pierre was awed at this confidence.
He ventured to ask the man if he
would ever know.

The man closed his eyes. "I shall
not enquire," he returned.

Pierre lay very still, turning over
the story in his mind.

Next day, his mother came. She
was all emotion. She clung to Pierre,
caressing him, crying that he was her

dear lamb, her poor little lost one. She
and grandmere had been nearly mad,
she said. They had never thought he
would go away with Francois. That
stupid Francois! He could not find
the church where he had sent Pierre.
So wicked, too! One day, no doubt,
he would be hanged.

She asked about Pierre's accident,
and he told her all he knew, drawing
her attention to his fellow-sufferer.
The man seemed to be asleep, and even
his head was almost hidden under the
bedclothes. So after that they talked
in low tones.

Three days afterwards, his mother
came again, this time bringing grand-
mere. She left grandmere alone with
him while she went on business in the
town. Grandmere crooned over him
and made much of him, and he told
her of his vision in the church.

"But I have not found my father
yet," he added, wistfully.

"Since the good saint told you so,
you will find him," said grandmere,
with confidence.

All at once, she bent her head as if
listening, and a look of wonder spread
over her wrinkled face.

"Who was speaking, my little
Pierre?" she enquired.

"It was the man—the man who was
hurt, too. He was talking to the
sister," the child whispered in her ear.

"Tell me what he is like," begged
grandmere.

"He has a black beard and he is
white and thin, and often very sad,"
whispered Pierre.

Grandmere had become very pale.
The hand that held Pierre's was
trembling.

"That is not like him, but it is he.
I know it is he. It is his voice." She
rose, and to Pierre's surprise stepped
quickly to the side of the next bed,
where she stood with worn hands
folded over her breast.

"My Paul," she said, softly. "My
son."

There was no reply.

"I have waited long for you, Paul,
and Camille also."

Still no response.

"We have never known why you
left us, Paul," went on the calm, old
voice. "But there has always been a
welcome waiting for you. Will you
not come home?"

"I cannot," came the slow reply.
"I have been too foolish. Then I am
almost a cripple."

"Your pride, Paul. As always, your
pride."

Pierre's mother had entered and
gone to grandmere's side. One startled
glance, and she understood. She turned
and dropped upon her knees, burying
her face in Pierre's quilt.

Pierre felt sharp distress. All was
clear to him now. This was his father
for whose coming he had prayed and
longed. Yet now, when he might he
did not wish to come home. And he,
Pierre, loved this grave, bearded man.
He would have chosen him among all
the fathers he knew. He believed the
man loved him. O, why would he not
come?

Saint Jeanne had said he would find
him. And there was a message for him,
too. O, yes, he remembered now.

He drew himself up in bed and
cried. "The way of pride can never
lead into the path of peace. The good
saint said that I must tell you."

Paul Maille turned his troubled eyes
upon his kneeling wife, then upon the
son of whose being he had not known
a week before.

"Do you not see that he has the
vision?" said grandmere. "He will
draw you back to joy of life and love.
He, too, has waited and watched for
your return. You cannot, dare not
grieve him."

There was silence. A silence which
was broken at last by the voice of
Paul Maille. "I will return," he
said.

And so, just as little Pierre had
dreamed, on a day of bright sunshine
and clear, blue skies, he and his
father, hand in hand, rode home along
the straight white way. And as they
went, he chattered of happy times to
come, and of the robin that sang in
the planetree by the house, and of
the little people he hoped to see again.
And with his free hand he pointed out



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UNION MADE
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Francois and Claude trudging homeward through the dust, and waved them a gay, proud greeting.

"They lost me," he said. "But I am glad. For then I found you, mon pere."

Reflections on the Conditions of England

Continued from Page 3

British trade unionism which is rarely either revolutionary or constructive. It is a drag on profit making, but under private enterprise it has no drag upon itself except the disloyalty of its members; and this except in domestic service or agriculture is never more than temporary. Indeed, the recovery of its members supplies a discredited trade union with a simple program for the renewal of its activities.

The sick man in British industry today is the private profit-maker in the old established industries of the country. Profits have fallen into sad disrepute except in the judgment of the Inland Revenue official. Suppose then the State took over the railways and the mines. What is there to be feared? The first and immediate difficulty is the strain which would be imposed on the public credit by their acquisition; and this difficulty is today a very serious one. The second is the capacity of the State to run them. This is not a serious difficulty in the case of railways. In other countries it is done and in Canada the Dominion government is rapidly building up a flourishing system out of the ruins of private enterprise. The initial burden on the taxpayer was severe because the credit of the provincial governments which had backed the private companies had to be saved—this indeed was why the Dominion stepped in during the War. In the case of mines we have no precedents by which to go, all we know is that in Britain the mining industry is constantly landing the public in such straits that the government has to intervene, that in the U.S.A. and Canada the miners are out as often as they can afford it and that each time in each country the government comes nearer to enforced intervention.

The third difficulty is the real one. Will nationalization improve the loyalty of the workers? For the lack of loyalty is undeniable today and in the mass admitted by employers and employee alike. Nationalization is advocated by organized labor whose avowed purpose is the elimination of private profit-making and the substitution of production for use, between which two things an antinomy is assumed to exist. But when nationalization has been obtained, what difference will it make? The most obvious will be the replacement of a variable rate of interest on industrial stocks and shares by a fixed rate of interest on government bonds. But will not labor at once, go further and endeavor to feed the wages of the nationalized industries out of the profits of other industries and the savings of individuals, using taxation as its conduit pipe? It will certainly try, but the problem is, is it likely to succeed?

Alternative Satisfaction

I think not. For it is easier for a community to resist the concrete burden of a definite subsidy than the diffused burdens of high price and inadequate service; and there is a limit to the burden of inadequate service in the one economic law which really works, the law of substitution. Combines can control the markets for their commodity; unions can restrict the entry into their trade. But neither can for long prevent the satisfaction of a need by an alternative route. Consider coal and railways. Oil can do everything that coal can do; and whatever international agreements the coal miners may compass, they cannot control the output of oil in Texas or Mesopotamia. The English railways are now entitled to raise their rates up to a point that will bring in their standard revenue, but the concession is worthless. If they raise them, the traffic will move by road. The two inventions of modern times which are affecting most intimately the life of the individual are motor cars and wireless: which have this feature in common. Though they may be manufactured in large establishments, they require for their operation no agglomeration of capital. Against them therefore labor is powerless. The

Dr. John D. Barrett



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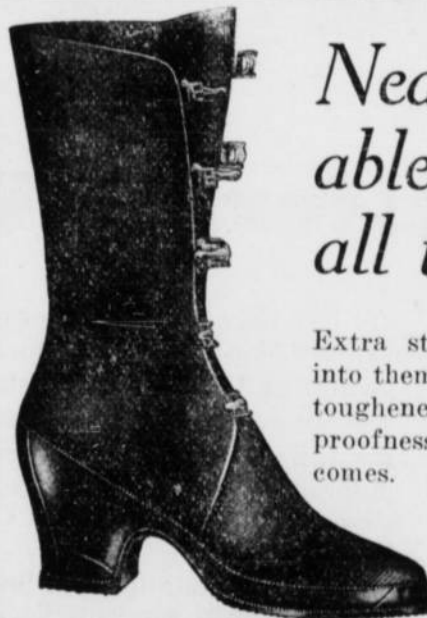
"It takes a mighty skilled hand to pare a corn," writes Dr. John D. Barrett, the well-known foot-specialist of Springfield, Mass. "The least slip and the toe is cut, and a cut toe may mean infection."

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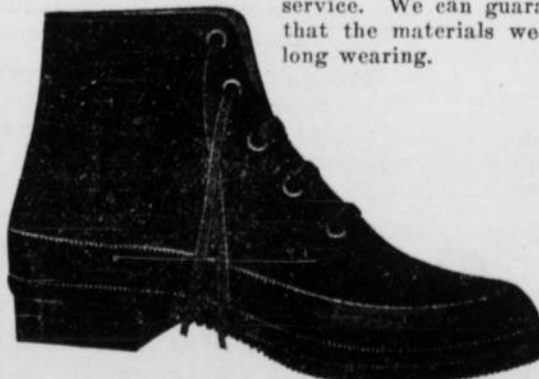
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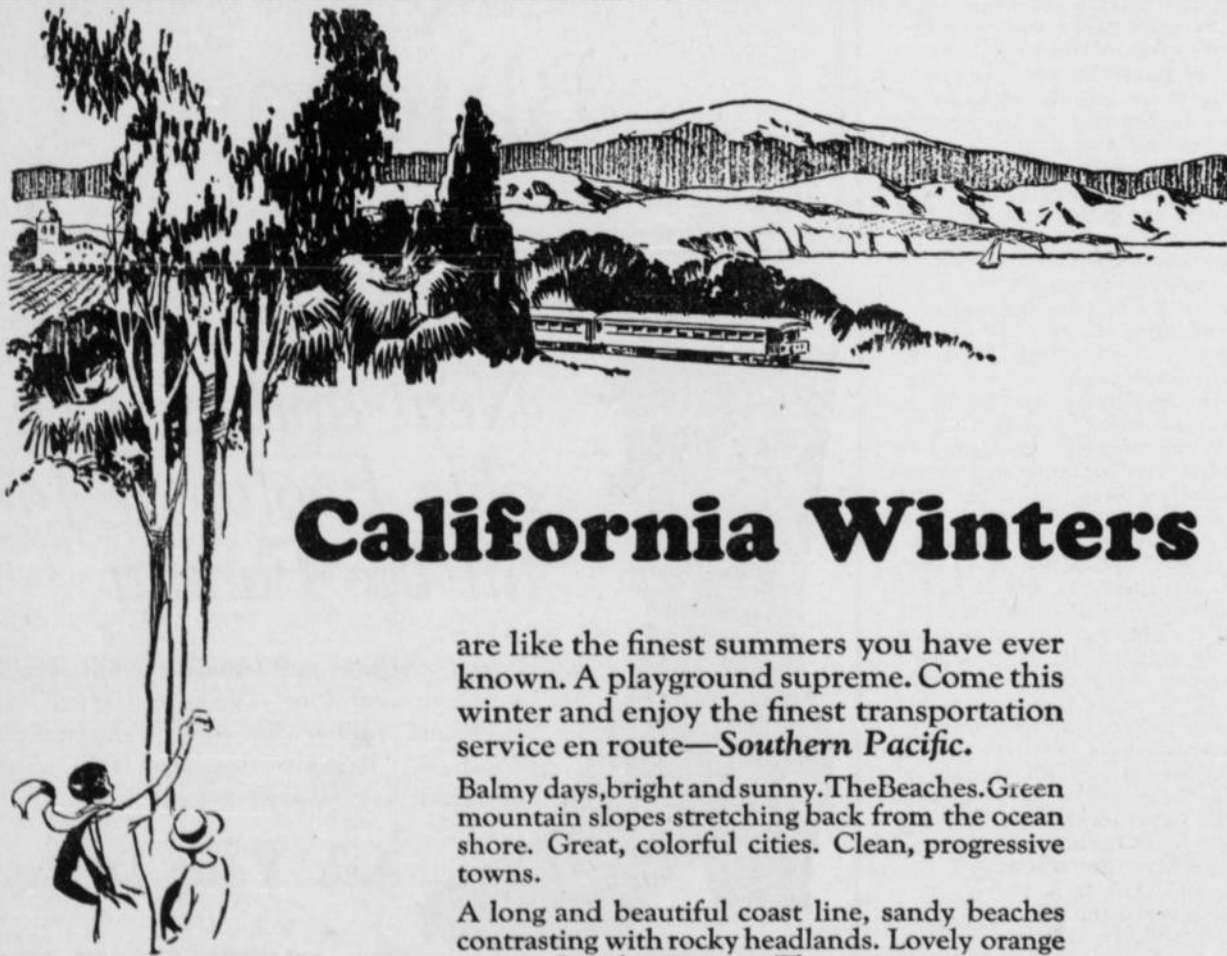
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consumer is the owner and his own blackleg.

Thus far we have been on the defensive. There are certain risks which should not be overfeared. We must now address ourselves to the positive point. What, if any, is the stimulus in the idea of production for use? England is too impregnated with the habit of foreign trade to be attracted by an economy which is not based on commercial exchange. But the British working man is not babbling when he talks of production for use without profit. He has at the front or back of his mind the structure of his own co-operative store, which begins with retail distribution and pushes back through wholesaling to industrial and agricultural production; and in which the surplus over cost, after providing a fixed and moderate interest on capital, is returned to the members in proportion to their purchases. In this co-operative edifice there are four pillars of outstanding strength:

Pillars of Co-operation

1. The act is social. Fellowship is created out of the prosaic business of selling goods across the counter. The Industrial Co-operative Societies which cover the length and breadth of Great Britain are so many centres of group design and group government. They are the quintessence of a democratic corporation—vital, open, responsible.

2. The device is just. Law and order are so habitual with the individual in England today that the divorce courts and petty violence provide the chief illicit thrills. The atmosphere is alto-

gether different from that of the U.S.A., which, owing to social legislation in advance or defiance of the opinion of the majority, is frequently engaged in law enforcing campaigns and which also at all seasons has first-class murders on hand. In England the great illegality concerns the contract of employment; and those who break it, whilst they may suspect the wisdom of their action, do not believe it to be wrong. There are fighting (as they see it) with the only weapon which is allowed to them under the capitalist system; and to them the injustice of this system lies in the fact that the variable surplus of industry goes neither to the worker nor to the consumer, but to the employer and the chance collection of shareholders behind him. The co-operative store avoids the injustice. It not only serves its members, but also rewards their loyalty in consumption by the device of the dividend on purchases.

3. The operation is cumulative. Economically the great value of civil peace is the industrial momentum accumulated thereunder. To this almost as much as to coal was due the economic triumph of England over Holland and France at the close of the 18th century. On this momentum England has traded for the last hundred years. It is still operative in the field of foreign investments, which shift to other regions when the older regions have had their day. But at home it has been subjected to concerted stoppages, so that the rhythm of industry is not what it was. We cannot rely on the upward trend after the depression; for though we go down the hill with the brake on, we try to get up again in first. But men and women and children are always hungry and in want of clothes; and as long as money is earned or provided by the state, the co-operative stores flourish. Being concerned mainly with the supply of necessities and small articles, they are singularly little affected by bad times. The departmental store is the Titan of North America. The Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester is the myriad-headed prose hero of England.

4. And above all, it confronts the wage-earner with the consumer in a relation which the wage-earner cannot disown. In its 200,000 employees the British Co-operative Store Movement has a stimulating labor problem. These employees are stout unionists, as also are the consumers whose representatives must manage them. The strike in which co-operative employees occasionally indulge may be right or wrong, but at any rate it is not a strike against capitalism; and this fact introduces a new element into the relation of employment. Loyalty is conditional upon just treatment by the heads of the co-operative organization, but co-operative employment is inimical to the "never-never" attitude, which is the negation of reason. For no man can die with conviction on the doorstep of his relatives.

Nationalization of R.R.s. and Mines
The modern state or municipality is, as a trader, an association of consumers. A public authority has no interest in making profits over and above sinking funds and reserves. Public enterprise stands to succeed in proportion as it follows the pattern of the co-operative store in giving prominence and priority to the consumer. The citizen through representatives who really represent must provide the check to exploitation. In the case of railways the problem is to discover an adequate method of representing the consumers; in the case of mines to discover a scientific method of handling the export trade. For coal plays a dual role in our export trade, as ballast for the outward journey and for its own sake as a commodity for sale.

It is objected that the nationalization of railways and mines is the thin end of the wedge. But if it is limited to industries in which there is an element of monopoly and in which the representation of consumers can be made to function, its boundaries will be strictly confined. Let us not forget that British miners understand and appreciate the co-operative store more than any other section of the population. Historically it was their retort to the Truck System. To-day it is the rallying point of their citizenship.

Finally let us remember that there are in England a large and varied

H.P. SAUCE

"Good with Everything"—bacon, cold meat, fish cheese and vegetables.

Letters to a City Cousin



My dear Ed.

"Isn't it funny what victims of habit we all are — one man will strike out and blaze a trail and a hundred will follow in his very footsteps — if he went around a mud-hole, that path is still followed, even if the mud-hole ceased to exist years ago. You can see that on the old trails that bend and wind around, and nobody seems to think of short cuts.

"True, we've improved and painted the barns — we're going in for cement floors in all the buildings — everything in labor-saving machinery, and everything the best — except in the house, where many of us are still getting along with oil lamps and the old oaken bucket . . . we've overlooked the short cut.

"Life is just about what you make it, Ed, and I'm trying to make it as nice as possible for me and mine. I'm all for electric lights and running water on the farm, especially when the Caron lighting plant can be had for less than \$300, and attachments added as you need them."

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This Caron plant can be operated by anyone — it is simple — economical — in fact, the outstanding buy in the power plant field. Don't be afraid of short cuts, strike out on a new trail by clipping the attached coupon and mailing it to us today.

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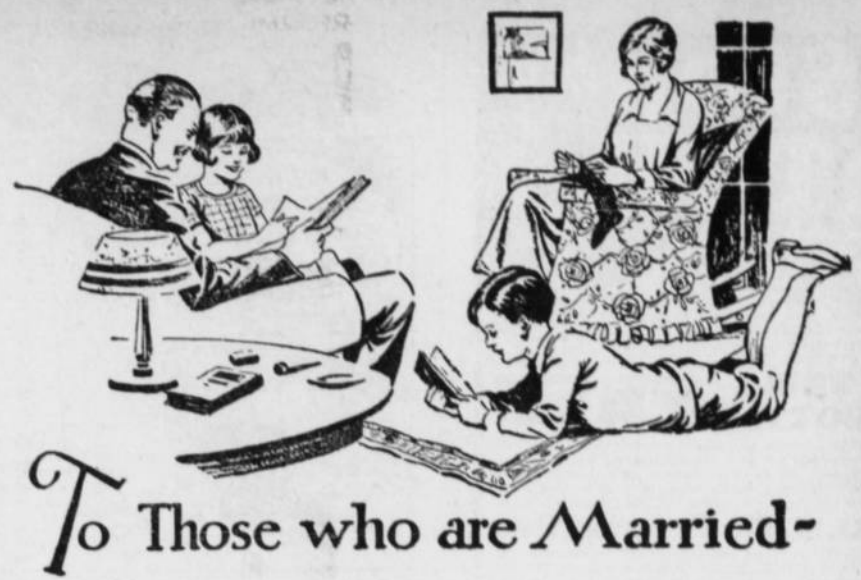
assortment of small-scale industries, a number of large scale industries in which girl workers predominate, and the two large classes of clerks and domestic servants; and that these in the aggregate constitute the majority of wage-earners. It is the heterogeneous majority which condones or abets the suppression of a general strike by the upper and middle classes. They are the most industrious elements in the population and those which it is most difficult to protect from the anti-social conduct of the staple occupations. Their loyalty is seldom the object of controversy and that part of them which works at a desk is as truly a part of labor as the manual workers. Their ranks are fluid and the fact they do not often create an upset causes them to be undervalued. But the clerical class is more intelligent because better educated than the class of manual workers; and any disproportionate advance in the earnings of the latter would be neutralized after a time by the entry of the children of clerks into manual occupations. The comparative rareness of such entry is an indication of the superiority of clerical conditions, all things included. The small scale industries, the domestic services and the clerical occupations are the interstices of England's economic structure and provide her social cement.

Many tears are shed over the decay of the small family business, which by its atmosphere fostered loyalty among the workers. But it was a heavy gamble in heredity and in the pursuit where the small unit is most persistent — retail distribution — the game is a losing one. The small shopkeeper is the handloom weaver of the 20th century. He is always being crushed out. In the smaller provincial towns of England you meet with ease after ease of amalgamation with or elumination by, the big house with metropolitan headquarters. The co-operative stores, being organized by resident consumers, alone retain the ownership of the locality by itself.

The National Appeal

As we feel our way towards a new loyalty in industry, we desire at some point to raise our appeal to a national plane. But it is very difficult to be confident of a willing response from the workers. Economic patriotism comes naturally to a country in the making like Canada or to British citizens who live in foreign lands. But what indication would a Martian see of any need for an intensification of national effort in England today? Never were the football crowds so large, never was Ascot more glorious. The expenditure released by the curtailment of the family is nothing short of amazing. The nation, so history will run, emerged from the Great War bleeding at every economic pore. But who will persuade the shades of the Victorians that the England of 1926 is the England they left only half a century ago? On the Great North Road from Doncaster to the Scottish border sufficient private cars fly along daily to convince the miners who have come up to play that they are but in the fashion. Not all the cars are British-owned, but England having become the Mecca of play for the world's well-to-do must not be surprised if its natives expect some pickings.

The day therefore has gone by when the patriotism of Shakespeare can exuberate. None of the rich are decapitated, few of the poor perish by pestilence or hunger. Life at home is pleasurable and safe. We run our risks in foreign lands. I heard recently a distinguished officer of His Majesty's army lament the loss of Ireland as a camping ground. Subalterns, he said, were turning from horses and inexpensive polo to motor bikes and expensive flappers. He might have added that it meant also a change from the sporting chance of a republican bullet to the repulsive risk of being compelled to fire after just provocation on stone-throwing strikers. Society is held together in the last resort by force, but it is the intermediate resorts that are all important to civilization. In a single night the convolvulus will wrap itself around a rose tree. But who is to provide the wrapping for society? Two forces only are conceivably capable of it: religion and education.



To Those who are Married-

Mother is Absorbed

in caring for the children. Keeping house, with its manifold duties—washing—mending—nursing and cooking, is a full time job. Budgeting the family income to keep expenditure within bounds requires planning and saving. The children's pleasures, nevertheless, are her delight, and what matters so long as they grow up a credit to their parents.

Father is Intent

on giving Jack a College education. He doesn't want him to experience the hardships that were his in early life. Mary, too, must be given special training for later years. This will cost a lot of money. The margin between income and expenditure is not very large, still he hopes in later years the children will appreciate the sacrifice.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,—
Now green in youth, now
withering on the ground;
Another race the following
spring supplies:
They fall successive, and
successive rise. —voss

Back of it all mother and dad are growing old. The bald spot on father's head plus the grey hairs above mother's temples show plainly that only a few years of activity remain to plan and save for the sunset of life. In a short time the children will be grown up and passing through similar experiences. It would be embarrassing to be compelled to turn to them for support.

The events depicted above are an every day occurrence. Thousands have solved the problem with a **Manufacturers Life Long Term Endowment**. This policy would provide funds to enable mother to carry on and keep the home together should the inevitable happen. If, however, both live until sixty-five, the insurance would become payable for the remainder of life in the form of a **monthly income**, if desired. What could be finer? What could be more practical? Let us tell you more about it.

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This is the most successful combination saw jointer and gauge for filing the raker teeth. A setting Stake and Raker Gauge are included with each Saw Tool.

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This famous antiseptic prescription is a wash, composed of well known healing ingredients—thymol, oil of wintergreen, etc. Gives instant relief from that burning, itching torture. The very moment it touches the skin, the itch is gone!

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McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets Fine For Thin Undeveloped Kids

Children Love Them Because They Are Sugar Coated and as Easy to Take as Candy

It's your duty, Mother, to see that the frail, peaked, sickly youngster grows up to be strong in body, keen in mind and robust in health.

Extracted from the livers of the lowly codfish are the health, weight and strength-producing vitamins that are found in McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets, which are sold by pharmacists all over North and South America.

Doctors know about them and if your children need building up ask for these tablets today if you want to give your loved ones a good appetite and put pounds of good, healthy flesh on their bones. But be sure and get McCoy's.

They are not expensive—60 tablets—60 cents, and if you are not pleased with the improvement after 30 days—your druggist is authorized to return your money.

A very sickly child, age 9, gained 12 pounds in seven months and is strong and healthy.

One skinny woman gained 9 pounds in 24 days.

How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, 129E Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

SELL YOUR SURPLUS HONEY

IN WESTERN CANADA—At a cost of a fraction of a cent per pound you can reach over 80,000 western farm homes, with a "Little Guide Ad." in the Farmers' Market Place, found at the end of this journal. Try this profitable method for selling your surplus honey. For further information see top of page 48.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Doo Dads "ITCHY" IS CAUGHT NAPPING



The Doo Dads

Dooville has seen many strange adventures, but never before has it seen anything like the wild ride of Nicky Nutt.

It all began like this: Itchy, the ferocious flea, half animal, half dynamite, escaped from Doc Sawbones' circus. Doc offered a \$50 reward to whoever caught him and brought him back to captivity.

Well, Nicky Nutt was walking down the street with a tremendous big dish-pan when he saw Itchy snoring in the middle of the road fast asleep. Nicky stole softly up, and, when he was about

six feet off, made one mighty leap, clapping the dish-pan over Itchy.

What next? That was Nicky's trouble. How would he get Itchy to the circus? He didn't dare let Itchy out for already Nicky could hear him bristling with anger. If ever Itchy got out he would simply plow furrows all up and down Nicky's back and there's no way of fighting Itchy. You could hit him with a hammer but it would only bounce off his armor plating and leave him undamaged.

Then the fun began. Nicky felt the pan rising under him. First, just a little. Next time a little more. Pretty soon he was bouncing up and down like

a rubber ball, and the dish-pan was headed down the main street of Dooville.

The Doo Dads were all out to see the strange sight. None of them knew what made the dish-pan leap. I guess they wouldn't be taking such chances as they are if they knew Itchy was under it. For if that infuriated flea gets out from under the pan they will find that Itchy's bite is worse than a snake bite, or a bite from a mad dog.

Of course, you know where Itchy is headed for. He is going to jump over a grating. When the pan comes down he will fall through the grating and escape. Then poor Nicky will catch it!

King Assumes Premiership

Continued from Page 1

A well directed effort is being made to represent Mr. Bourassa as a Canadian representative at the Imperial council table, and as an advisor to Premier King. By attending the conference Mr. King will be laying himself open to attacks from this quarter. Further than this, he will be confronted with constitutional questions, concerning the powers of the governor-general, upon which he will be compelled to take a very strong position. In many ways the Imperial conference presents difficulties to the new premier, and while it is improbable, it is possible that he will plead pressure of business and fail to attend.

Important Announcement by King

On Saturday afternoon, September 25, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King took the oath of office and later made the following important announcements:

1. He will attend the Imperial conference.
2. Hon. Vincent Massey is to be appointed Canadian ambassador at Washington.
3. Parliament is to assemble the first week in December, vote supply, and adjourn until the following January.
4. The scope of the customs investigation is to be enlarged and two additional judges are to be added to the commission itself.
5. The present government is a Liberal government, composed of Liberals, and is in no sense a coalition government.
6. Legislation creating a new portfolio will be brought down at the coming session of parliament.

In addition, Premier King announced that Hon. Rodolph Lemieux and Hon. Hewitt Bostock are to be speakers of the House of Commons and the Senate respectively.

Following these announcements Mr. King stated that he had always intended, after hearing the results of the election to attend the Imperial conference, which meets on October 19. He had been informed by Col. O. M. Biggar, chief electoral officer, that the by-elections could not be brought on until after the writs from the general election were received. This would be about October 10, or possibly later. If the by-elections were contested the new ministers would not be able to take their seats before the last week in November or the first week in December. He was determined that when parliament met, the front benches would not be vacant.

He had, he said, sent communications to the British government, advising them that he and Mr. Lapointe would be in attendance at the conference, and that he hoped they would be there for the entire conference.

As to the coming session of parliament it would, he said, be a regular session, which will be asked to put through at once the supply necessary for the present fiscal year. This would put an end to spending money by governor-general's warrants. Parliament would then adjourn before Christmas, to re-assemble in January, if possible, and session would continue as the regular session.

The customs investigation would be continued, said the premier. He proposed to enlarge the commission so as to include three judges under the chairmanship of Sir Francois Lemieux, the present commissioner. The investigation would be carried on on an enlarged scale.

Vancouver Grain Situation

It is reported from Vancouver that the grain trade, through that port, is worse than it has ever been since the western route was opened. The elevators are empty and no more grain is coming through to fill them. Less than 2,000,000 bushels have been booked as compared with 15,000,000 bushels at this time last year. American winter wheat is apparently filling the demand, and the foreign demand is light.

One of the chief reasons is, of course, that threshing has been at a standstill in Alberta due to storms. The late

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At church socials, suppers, picnics—are your cakes and pies eagerly sought for? Or are they the wallflowers of the feast, untouched at the end of the party?

Bake with Quaker Flour. Your skill, backed by our guarantee of quality, will make your baking famous in your community.

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Quaker Flour
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Always the Same—
Always the Best-

If for any reason you have trouble with Quaker Flour, your grocer will replace same or give your money back.
The Quaker Oats Co.
Saskatoon and Peterborough.



This is the Quaker Guarantee Tag. It is sewn to each bag of Quaker Flour, and is our absolute guarantee of quality.



threshing will, it is expected, eventually work in favor of the port, for it will leave more grain to move after navigation closes and most of this will seek the winter port. A great deal of tough grain is expected and facilities are being put in readiness to handle all this class of grain is offered.

New Magazine Ready



Send for a copy of our new fashion and dressmaking book containing all the Fall and early Winter styles in addition to picture dressmaking lessons, some embroidery designs and Xmas gifts that can be made at home. Write your name and address clearly, enclose 10 cents and address your order to Fashion Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Bran filled into cheese-cloth bags is excellent for cleaning wallpaper. It is also better than soap for the bath tub; and for the face and neck nothing is better. It is as satisfactory as soap for delicate fabrics and does not injure the color.—Miss E. R.

You needn't have GREY HAIR at any age!

INECTO-Rapid, the world's best hair recolorative, permanently restores the natural shade of your hair. Eighteen shades to select from, or, if needed, we can develop a special shade to match your hair perfectly when sample is supplied.

Don't stay grey, look young! INECTO-Rapid produces a permanent, natural tint that does not look like "hair coloring" but reproduces the natural shade of your hair. Use only the genuine, for sale at good hair-goods stores, beauty parlors and drug stores, or by mail \$3.25 single size; \$5.50 double size.

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How's Your Stomach?

Mine's fine, thank you. But it wasn't always so. You can easily get rid of your Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of Stomach, Belching, Heart Fluttering, Sour Stomach, Nervousness, Constipation, Headache, Bad Breath, Torpid Liver, etc., same as I did, and in the same way. Don't send one cent, for I am so sure this treatment will produce like results for you that I will send it, all charges prepaid, by mail.

After it has proven itself the means of getting rid of your stomach troubles, you may send me one dollar. How is that for confidence and fairness?

Write now. Address:

THEODORE H. JACKSON
64C Stratford Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

Our Best Recommendation

The best recommendation we have that "Little Guide Ads." produce quick, profitable results is the actual proof which we receive every day from numerous farmers. In nearly every issue we publish, on the first page of the Farmers' Market Place, letters from people who have found this method offers a good way to make and to save money. They are worth reading.

The Guide's motto is "If we can do it for others—we can do it for you."

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide

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WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—5 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres, for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 80,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

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Various

FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also March and April Yorkshire pigs of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

KARAKUL RAM, EWES: UNRELATED; REGISTERED Shropshire; Shorthorn bulls; large Toulouse geese; all prize winners. Heather, Argo, Sask.

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SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF BROKE horses, 1,300 pounds, at \$55 each. Three car loads of mares at \$40. Will sell separately. Will trade for cattle. Vance McCarthy, Piapot, Sask. 23-3

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, McGregor stock. Bull sired by Blackcap Revolution, the \$15,000 bull. Thos. Boston, LeRosa, Sask.

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS REGISTERED breeding stock, all ages. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 24-4

Ayrshires

Registered Ayrshires for Sale

Three cows, ranging from 5 to 10 years, yearling heifer, helper calf, bull calf, aged bull. Owing to shortage of pasture and high cost of feed and intending to go out of the milk business, the above stock will be sold at any reasonable offer.

JOHN KENNEDY
(UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED)
BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING, WINNIPEG

AYRSHIRE PURE-BRED AND GRADE COWS, also bull calves, T.B. tested. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 25-3

Herefords

FOR SALE—MY HERD OF REGISTERED POLLED Herefords, about 30 head. Must be sold before November 1st. Reason for selling, sickness and renting the farm. Also pure-bred White Wyandottes. Gust. Wollmer, Tompkins, Sask. 25-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 14 months old. Arthur Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 24-3

Holsteins

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS, two and seven months, \$25 and \$20, with papers. T. Pickard, Guernsey, Sask. 25-3

Shorthorns

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PURE-BRED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn spring heifer calves. Selling—Rose Comb Ancona cockerels, \$1.75 each. Also pure Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, red, two-year-old; roan, nine months; also herd header, King Saverder, 147465, property of Fraser Bros. Also few females. Prices reasonable. Robert Fraser, Beulah, Man.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS, from accredited herd, at greatly reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cattle, various ages, well bred, hardy and docile. E. B. Lang, Chauvin, Alta. 24-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, \$50 up. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 25-5

SWINE

Berkshires

WE ARE OFFERING EIGHT SELECTED BERKSHIRE boars, three farrowed December, 1925, five farrowed in April, 1926, and sired by our grand young imported boar, King of the Bacons. They carry the best Berkshire blood in America, are rugged, healthy and the tops of a herd of 60 head. Valley View Farm, Box 106, Drumheller, Alta.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—EXTRA good April boars only, registered, \$25. M. W. Bailey, Druld, Sask. 23-5

APRIL FARROWED BERKSHIRES, \$20 EACH, with papers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, 3½ months, \$15, with papers, either sex. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, guaranteed 18 pounds, 1926 hatch. J. A. Pifer, Pincher Creek, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY, three months, \$18 each, papers included, either sex. John A. W. Bennett, Box 156, Weyburn, Sask.

Tamworths

CHOICE TAMWORTHS, EITHER SEX, FIVE months old, from Demonstration Farm sire, \$25; also stock boar, papers included. Samuel Sell, Whitewood, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—TAMWORTHS, BOTH SEX, ALL ages, from imported prize-winning stock. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 24-5

TAMWORTHS, GRAND SIRE IMPORTED, grand dam, university stock, ten weeks, papers included, \$14. R. H. Leake, Aylesbury, Sask. 23-2

Yorkshires

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, bacon type, weight about 200 pounds. Price on application. Chas. W. Widow, Woodnorth, Man. 25-3

YORKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEXES, EIGHT weeks, \$12, registered. Sired by Duke R.J.F., \$7. Good bacon type. W. Olsen, Avonhurst, Sask.

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, BACON TYPE, prolific strain, \$11, with papers. Lawrence Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS (AUGUST) from imported grandsire, \$12 each. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 25-5

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP

Various

FOR SALE

SIX THOUSAND FEEDER LAMBS AND FOUR THOUSAND BREEDING EWES, MERINO RAMBOULETTE BREED

Apply—

G. S. HERRINGER, SECRETARY, SOUTHERN SASK. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
MAPLE CREEK, SASK.

PURE-BRED RAMS AND EWES IN SOUTH-down, Shropshire and Suffolks; also a few choice grade ewes. Over 500 ribbons have been won by these flocks this season. Prices reasonable. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 24-1

ONE SEVENTEEN-MONTH-OLD SHROPSHIRE ram, fleece 16½ pounds. Barred Rock cockerels, Guild's strain, \$1.25 each. James Orman, Lebre, Sask.

SALE SUFFOLK SHEEP—I AM SELLING MY entire flock of pure-bred ewes and rams, from University stock. Write for prices. Chas. Sarjeant, Bawlf, Alta. 25-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHEEP, OXFORD-Down shearing rams, ram lambs, ewes, ewe lambs. Wyatt Brockiebank, Box 70, High River, Alta. 25-5

FOR SALE—34 GOOD GRADE OXFORD breeding ewes, \$11 each. Particulars E. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN rams, all ages, good ones. Thos. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 24-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—THE BEST ROMEO strain, all pedigree. Bred does, \$10 each; unrelated pairs, four to five months old, \$12; trios, \$20. Excellent mature bucks, \$7.00 each. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask. 25-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—THE FINEST PEDIGREED stock at reasonable prices. All ages. Free catalog. E. S. Miller, Rabbiteers, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 25-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FROM IMPORTED stock. Money-making proposition. Canaries, parrots, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg. 21-4

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RAB-bites. Priced reasonable. Write for particulars. L. H. Newville, Box 515, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM PEDIGREED stock, three, four and five months old, at reasonable prices. Write W. I. Corrin, Earl Grey, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—FINEST CHINCHILLA RABBITS, from English champion strains. Apply Mrs. Dale, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 24-3

CHINCHILLAS, PURE-BRED BUCK, EIGHT months, \$10; pure-bred youngsters, three months, \$5.00 each. F. Longmore, Pinewood, Ont.

CHOICEST PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA BRED does, \$10 each; four months old, \$10 per pair. A. S. Fraser, Beulah, Man.

CHINCHILLAS—PURE-BRED, TWO ONE-year-old does, \$20; if desired bred, \$30. Younger, pairs, \$18. Mrs. J. F. Mayer, Cramersburg, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, RUSSIAN WOLF-hound and Greyhound. Extra specials, from real workers with quality combined. Collie males, \$13; females, \$11. Russian or Greyhound males, \$13; females, \$12. Unregistered, \$3.00 less. It pays to have a good dog. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

GENUINE HEELING BLACK COLLIES, \$10; pups, \$5.00. Wolfhound pups, Russian-Greyhound cross, fastest stock obtainable, \$5.00; few older hounds. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 25-3

REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES FOR sale, \$600 a pair, Canadian National Livestock records. Papers furnished with each fox. William Bates, Ridgeway, Ont. 25-6

HARDY SILVER FOXES, RAISED IN Northern Ontario, registered and government inspected. Raising methods fully explained to buyers. Rainy Valley Ranch, Emo, Ontario. 22-5

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS-tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, 50 dollars up. Keewaydin Kennels, Kilmam, Alta. 18-4

FOR SALE—THREE FAST HOUNDS, GUARAN-teed catchers and killers. Youngman Bros., Secotan, Sask. 25-2

PURE-BRED SILVER BLACK FOXES, PATCH and Reds. Get my prices before you buy. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 21-5

REGISTERED PERSIAN KITTENS AT reasonable prices. Very intelligent and lovely pets. Jean Cleven, Lancer, Sask. 24-3

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, beautiful. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; papers free. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta.

FOR SALE—YOUNG RANCH-BRED MINK, Jack Ross, Rasmussen, Man. 22-5

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, PEDIGREED, F. Hearne, Leaside, Ont. 23-3

IRISH RETRIEVER, READY TO TRAIN, \$18. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 24-2

SILVER FOXES—\$100-\$500. "LARGES," SUM-merside. 25-5

SINGING CANARIES, \$5.00 EACH. W. ORMAN, Lebre, Sask. 25-5

BIRDS, DOGS, GOLD FISH, PETS. MILLER'S Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 25-5

POULTRY

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED FAWN RUNNER drake, two years, \$4.00; Buff Cochins, bantams, trills, \$4.50; pen Single Comb Brown Leghorns, eight hens, one rooster, \$10; Barred Rocks, six hens, one rooster, \$8.00. Amca Flohr, Edberg, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED Rock pullets, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes cockerels, \$2.00 each. Our superior quality bred-to-lay strains. Messrs. Douglas, Popular Grove Poultry Farm, Box 194, Veteran, Alta.

POULTRY

"GLASSCLO" LETS THE VIOLET RAYS IN. Quarter the cost of glass. For poultry houses, etc., 65 cents square yard delivered. G. Wood Mfg. Co., Rebecca Street, Toronto. 25-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS, BLACK ORPINGTONS, Buff Leghorns, pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$1.00; Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.25; drakes, \$1.50. Lars Anderson, Waldeck, Sask.

LAKENVOLDERS, BEST OF WINTER LAYERS, roosters, \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00. Duncan, Box 317, North Edmonton, Alta.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg. 1-1

WE WANT FRESH EGGS TO SELL TO OUR city customers. Highest market prices paid. Write Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

Leghorns

MY PURITAS LARGE WHITE

Leghorns, 326 egg strain, Single Comb Pure-Bred, bred-to-lay, lay and pay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Hens, Pullets, Special Prices.—H. B. TOEWS, HORN-DEAN, MAN.

HURRY—ONLY A FEW LEFT. IMPORTED Tom Barron strain White Leghorn cockerels, April hatched. Humphrey, Ferndale Farm, Sanford, Man.

PENS OF 15 PULLETS, READY TO LAY, AND one male White Leghorn, \$25. Alex. Taylor, Hatchery, Winnipeg.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, direct university strain, \$1.50; no culs. Mrs. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 23-3

Plymouth Rocks

THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Lethbridge, Alta., have Barred Rock cockerels for sale. Price of flock-mated or pedigreed birds that have lost their bands, \$3.00 until October 31. After this date nothing but pedigreed cockerels will be available at \$10 and up. 23-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HATCHED FIRST week in May, Thompson strain, \$5.00 each. No culs. Peter Carrahe, Fort Garry P.O. Man.

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dottes yearling hens, Martin's high egg-laying strain, \$1.50 each; cockerels, \$2.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 25-4

SEEDS

RYE

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Veteran or Humerus. Devereux Bros., Veteran, Alta. 21-4

FARM LANDS

STOP! LOOK!

NO. 1

We have a number of small improved farms that we can sell on easy payments. Possession at once.

NO. 2

We have a number of real good farms that can be sold with small cash payments and easy terms.

NO. 3

If you care to sell your farm we are in a position to sell it for you. Write us or call and see us and we will come and look over your farm.

BOYLE REALTY CO. LTD.

405 FASHION CRAFT BUILDING
258½ PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Office Phone: 24 061. Res. Phone: 45 228.

Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These lands are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—BEST FRASER VALLEY general farm lands, near Vancouver, 40 acres or more, nothing down, nothing for ten years except taxes, interest. Write Reynolds, Columbia Hotel, Bellingham, Washington.

OWING TO ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL BONA fide farmers, with references and equipment, three A1 farms, close to Shaunavon; crop payment, one-third fallow; good buildings. S. F. Arthur, Shaunavon, Sask.

It Pays to Advertise

IF YOU

USE THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE, because —(1) You can sell, buy or exchange profitably any surplus seed grain, livestock, poultry or farm machinery. (2) Anyone can advertise, there is no trick about it. Success is simply a matter of plain, honest dealing. (3) Guide ads. provide cash any time you need it.

SATISFACTORY because —(1) Quick results are the rule, not the exception. (2) "Want Ads." often find farmers who are glad to sell at a reasonable price. (3) Hundreds of "Sold-out" letters, testimonials and "Repeat Orders" prove the power of Guide ads. to produce results above the average.

ECONOMICAL because —(1) The rate per word is low, while the results are high. (2) The circulation is large. No other journal in Western Canada has more readers. (3) The Guide does more to stimulate reader interest in the classified pages. (4) Most people refer most to the paper carrying the most advertising.

Guide Classified Ads.

The following is the best possible proof that it pays to advertise when "Little Guide Ads." are used:

"Please withdraw my Stinson Tractor ad. I have already sold out. I certainly think The Guide is the only magazine to sell farm machinery through." — (Signed) D. G. McLachlan, MacGregor, Man.

The demand is particularly good at the present time for pure-bred livestock, milch cows (springers), breeding stock in sheep and swine, cockerels and turkeys, plowing outfits, second-hand autos and radios. Use Guide ads. to market your surplus honey. Try a "Want Ad." to find reliable farm help or a good farm. Take advantage of the demand for all kinds of miscellaneous

articles while money from the 1926 crop remains unspent.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR OTHERS—WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS



NURSERY STOCK

BOUGH-N NURS. RIES, Valley River, Man.
FALL BARGAIN. FIVE DOLLARS PER SET.
Seven Hybrid Plums, Opata, Sapa, bush form,
two years; or Seven Hybrid Apples, one year,
best hardy varieties; or Seven Crab Apples, one
year, best hardy varieties; Seven Peonies for Sep-
tember planting, fine named varieties, all colors;
Seven divisions Macdonald Rhubarb, best red
variety. Order now. Instructions sent for planting.

FOR FALL PLANTING—OUR LIST IS
now ready for distribution. Write for free copy.
Peonies and Perennial Flowers in particular,
are better planted in the Fall. Our list of
Shrubs, Perennial Flowers and Fruit Trees are
complete for fall planting.—ISLAND PARK
NURSERIES LTD., Portage la Prairie, Man.

BEAUTIFUL CHOICE PEONIES, FIVE NAMED
varieties, \$3.00, six unnamed, \$3.00. Prepaid.
Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-3

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS FOR FALL
planting, \$2.40 dozen Postpaid. Beaver Lodge
Nursery, 748-19th Street, Brandon, Man. 24-4

PEONIES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS FOR
fall planting. Write for our price list. Hack's
Nursery, 264 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 24-1

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-
ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want
Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising
results at a small cost.

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

STRAINS LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE.,
Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For
better vision and comfortable glasses." 24-12

SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO-
metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg.
22-13

POTATOES

POTATOES—CAR LOTS, CANADA B GRADE,
50 cents per bushel. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone,
Man.

RHEUMATISM

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE-
lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble,
lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic
and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal.
Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial
Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 25-12

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT,
Winnipeg. 25-12

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION
regarding patenting can immediately secure inter-
esting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 1003
Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 24-9

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,
barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors
for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819
Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON,
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO
Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

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DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL
bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full
information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234
Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

WILL PAY \$19 FOR 20 UNITED GRAIN
Growers shares. Attach your certificate to draft
and draw on J. B. McNair, Bank of Hamilton
Bldg., Winnipeg.

TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME
East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounted.
Lowest prices in West. 24-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON-
ton St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game
heads.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,
Brandon, Man. 23-18

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND,
post-paid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Con-
necticut, \$2.65; In Spread Leaf \$2.90; Hauborg or
Rouge-Quessel, \$3.40; Quessel or Parfum d'Italie,
\$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90. Richard and Bellevue
Co. Ltd. Winnipeg 22-2

TYPEWRITERS

FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT
Royal typewriters, and Corona four-bank portable
typewriters, on request. Royal Typewriter
Agency, Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask. 25-12

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy
guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 23-24c; 2-5 lbs., 19-21c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c;
4-5 lbs., 14-15c
Turkeys, No. 1, 8-13 lbs., 24c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until
next issue. Crates shipped on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.

317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY SHIPPERS

You cannot get any more than the
Highest Market Price for your poultry,
ship where you like. It is the **Grade**
you get which makes the difference!
To be sure of securing **Top Grade,**
Highest Price and Prompt Returns it
will pay you to tag your next crate
to **The Standard**—in the knowledge
that you are doing business with one
of the oldest poultry firms in Winnipeg.
Chickens, over 5 lbs., 24-25c; 4-5 lbs.,
22-24c; 3-4 lbs., 20-21c
Fowl, over 6 lbs., 21c; 5-6 lbs., 18c; 4-5
lbs., 15c
Old Roosters 9c
Turkeys, Old Toms 18-20c
Turkey Hens, 9 lbs. and over, good condi-
tion 24c

All prices quoted live weight f.o.b.
Winnipeg. Prompt payments.
YOU STAND TO GAIN BY GIVING US
A TRIAL!

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

TAG Your Poultry—
Crate 'CONSOLIDATED'

IT'S SAFER. Bigger volume always means
better prices. There are other reasons equally
deserving. We guarantee you for two full
weeks, or up to and including October 15,
live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

	Per lb.
Hens, over 6 lbs.	20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15-16c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	24c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	22c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	20-21c
Ducks, fat	16c
Geese	13c
Hen Turkeys	25c

Crates expressed the same day as request
received. A printed list of satisfied shippers
mailed to anyone on request.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG CONSIGNING ALL
YOU HAVE TO

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
605 DUFFERIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG

POULTRY WANTED

By a firm who have handled your shipments
for the last 15 years.
Live Hens, over 6 lbs., 21c; over 5 lbs., 18c;
4-5 lbs., good condition, 15c; under 4 lbs.,
good condition 12c
Spring Chickens, over 2 lbs., good condi-
tion 20-22c
Turkeys, good condition 18-20c
Roosters 9c
Geese 13c
Ducks 13c

All prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg
Licensed and Bonded
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 18-20c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c;
4-5 lbs., 14-15c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 23-25c; 2-5 lbs., 20-22c
Turkeys, No. 1, 8-13 lbs., 23c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until
next issue. Crates shipped on request.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

HENS 6 lbs. and over, fat 20-21c
4-5 lbs., 17-18c 4-5 lbs., 14-15c
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Sask. Pool Elevator Dividend

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators
Limited, have issued the following official
statement:

"The first annual meeting of Saskat-
chewan Pool Elevators, Limited, was
held at the offices of the company, on
Thursday last. During the year, a line
of 89 country elevators had been
acquired—54 built and 35 purchased—
and approximately 16,000,000 bushels
were handled, working out at an aver-
age of over 178,000 bushels per house
throughout the system.

"The policy laid down by the direc-
tors, was contingent upon considera-
tion as to location of other farmer
elevators; consequently these original
elevators were not always located where
the pool has its greatest density of
membership acreage. An unusually high
measure of loyalty, however, was ac-
corded at all points, notwithstanding
competition from other houses in re-
spect to the grading of grain.

"An agreement was arrived at be-
tween the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators
Limited, and the Canadian Co-operative
Wheat Producers Limited, in respect to
the surplus arising out of terminal
operations, whereby a share of said sur-
plus would be returned to Saskatche-
wan Pool Elevators Limited, at the end
of the season. The volume of terminal
operations was so satisfactory, for the
period under review, that over \$537,-
250.15 reverted to Saskatchewan Pool
Elevators Limited. In addition, the
country elevator end of the system also
showed the substantial net surplus of
\$171,706.22.

"A statement was submitted by the
auditors of the company, Messrs. Geo.
A. Touche and Company, Winnipeg,
showing the exact standing, and the
results of the first year's operations.
The board decided to make a refund to
all of the pool members patronizing the
country elevators, on the following
basis:

Refund to Patrons

"Wheat shipped through country
elevators, 2 cents per bushel.

"Coarse grains through country
elevators, 1 cent per bushel.

"It was also decided to make the
following refund to those patrons who
shipped their grain over, the loading
platforms direct to the pool;

"Platform wheat shipments, 1½ cents
per bushel.

"Platform coarse grain shipments,
one-half cent per bushel.

"These distributions have been de-
cided upon after interest on the Sas-
katchewan Co-operative capital invest-
ment has been paid to Wheat Producers
Limited; after a depreciation of 5 per
cent. had been retained; and an elevator
reserve of \$100,000 had been provided for.

"Owing to the seasonal pressure of
business on the staffs of both the pool
and the elevators, at this time, it will
not likely be possible to make the dis-
tribution of these dividends until after
the new year.

"This method of distribution of sur-
plus is a new one and is in the nature
of an experiment; but all future policies
are in the hands of the delegates
throughout Saskatchewan, and whether
or not this system will be continued in
the future will, of course, be determined
by them.

"There were many who shrank, last
year, from the heavy obligations which
were entailed in taking over the Sas-
katchewan Co-operative Elevator Com-
pany; but the result of the first year's
operations of Saskatchewan Pool Ele-
vators Limited, indicate that, given the
loyalty of the members, there is nothing
to fear; and that if their business is
satisfactorily conducted, they should
soon be able to relieve themselves of
the liability entered into, in taking
over the 'co-op. system.' "

In the last fiscal year 400,000 corpora-
tions in the United States made
returns. Of these 1,200 record profits
of more than \$5,000,000 each, and 168
record profits of more than \$13,500,000
each.

for
Tired
NervesPrice of Wheat!
—too high or
too low now?

Some of the trade are inclined to
believe that higher prices will be
seen for grain, while others pre-
dict lower prices but what you
want to know is — what's ahead
of market now.

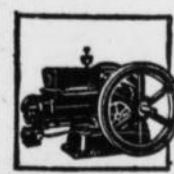
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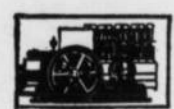
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The Wheat Market

The Egg Situation

Ontario's Yield's Down

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Liverpool Prices

Winnipeg Grain Market

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Eczema on Head Itched
Badly. Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema broke out in pimples on my little girl's head. It itched badly and she scratched causing sore eruptions. Her hair fell out and she was very fretful. We had to tie her hands to keep her from scratching, and she could not sleep. We had her treated but the trouble kept getting worse.

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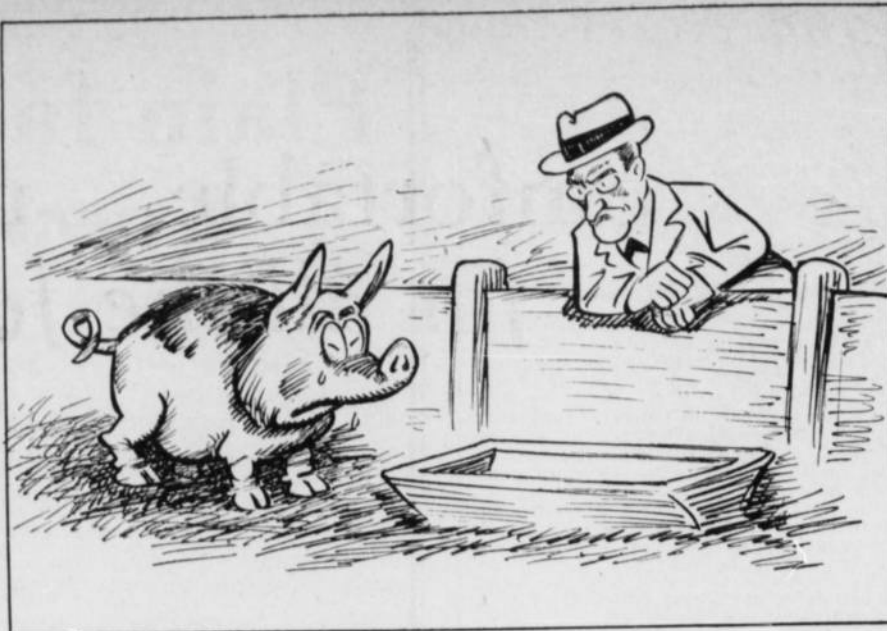
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Street or R.F.D.
City Province



Introducing Mr. C. I. Knowitall, Industrial Efficiency Expert

Those who have been interested in following the career of C. I. Knowitall, industrial efficiency expert, since he turned his attention to the introduction of modern efficiency methods into the practice of agriculture, will doubtless be interested in knowing what the gentleman looks like. A glance at the above illustration will satisfy their curiosity. He is the figure with the hat on. This quiet country scene represents Mr. Knowitall at Shaggy Acres, his farm in the municipality of Gopher Pocket, where he delights to spend his week ends. Just now he is carrying on an experiment in the production of Wiltshire bacon. While reading a bulletin published by the Dead Stock Branch he learned that the English market demands bacon with alternate layers of fat and lean. To produce bacon of this type he has devised a plan which is very simple. For two days the hog is fed a heavy ration of fattening food, like corn and field peas. This produces the required layer of fat. Then by starving the hog for two days the layer of lean is provided. When he learns just how many layers of each the market prefers, its requirements can be met with mathematical accuracy by simply regulating the length of the fattening period.

SCREENINGS

Well, Don't Teeth Go With Pies?

Mistress—"What beautiful scallops you have on your pies, Mandy! How do you do it?"

Cook—"Deed, honey, dat ain't no trouble. Ah just uses mah false teeth."

The Nonsenses

A teacher tells of an incident in a primary school examination over which she presided. One of the questions was with reference to the five senses, and a bright pupil handled the subject this way:

"The five senses are sneezing, sobbing, crying, yawning, coughing. By the sixth sense is meant an extra one which some folks have. This is snoring."

They Don't Speak Now

A clerk who had been on a buying trip in New York wrote to the store bookkeeper back home:

"Since I have been away I have seen many strange sights, and hope to see you Monday."

Freddy—"Ma, didn't the missionary say that the savages didn't wear any clothes?"

Mother—"Yes, my boy."

Freddy—"Then why did papa put a button in the missionary box?"

Better Qualified

A man complained bitterly of the conduct of his son. He related at

length to an old friend all the young man's escapades.

"You should speak to him with firmness and recall him to his duty," said the friend.

"But he pays not the slightest attention to what I say. He listens only to the advice of fools. I wish you would talk to him."

Her Reason

Newlywed—"I insured my life for \$10,000 today, dear, so if anything happens to me you'll be well provided for."

His Bride—"Oh, how nice! Now you won't have to see the doctor about your cough."

The Problem

A little lassie of ten years of age was seated in front of the fire, playing with her pet kitten. The child, who was both religiously and musically inclined, suddenly turned to her mother and asked: "Mother, do cats go to heaven?"

Her mother replied: "I do not believe they do. But why do you ask?"

Much to the mother's surprise, the child questioned: "Then where do the angels get their harp strings?"

"Now, don't be unkind Johnny! Forgive your little sister. Why, she may die in the night, and then how would you feel?"

"All right. I forgive her. But if she's alive tomorrow morning, she'll get it!"

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If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets.

Never hurry your meals or overeat anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep their stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bisurated Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

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